REGISTERED No. [illegible]—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,924.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* [illegible] the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
[illegible]	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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[illegible]	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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[illegible] and under—

	Rs.	a.	
First insertion	5		
Second do.	2	8	
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[illegible] Advertisement counted as less than eight line[s]

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ... 4½ ,, ,,
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[illegible] the Native Languages, double the above.
[illegible]ments which are to be inserted for a considerable [illegible]
[illegible]ments are charged according to the space occupied [illegible] the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.
[illegible] Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

[illegible], Money Orders, and other Remittances, [illegible] made payable to the "Proprietor of the [illegible] Gazette."

SHIPPING.

[illegible]OMMUNICATION WITH THE MALA- [illegible]OAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CAL-[illegible]

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) [illegible] under Contract with Government, despatch [illegible] steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

[illegible] "PATNA," 1,78[illegible] Tons, 300 H.P., Com[illegible] will be despatched on THURSDAY, the [illegible] P.M.

July 1874.		July 1874.
9	Leaves Pondicherry	23
11	,, Madras	25
15	,, Coconada	27
16	,, Vizagapatam	28
17	,, Bimlipatam	28
18	,, Gopaulpore	29
19	,, False Point	30
22	Arrives at CALCUTTA	Aug. 1

[illegible] and China can be booked by the Steamers [illegible] from intermediate ports for transhipment at [illegible] agencies Maritime Company's Steamers, which [illegible]

[illegible]-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to [illegible] excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether [illegible] be maintained with the ports on the Malabar [illegible] will however call at those ports weather [illegible] can almost always be landed at Narra[illegible] of Cochin, and at Alleppey.
[illegible] be received [illegible] on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

[illegible]UNICATION WITH THE PER[illegible] GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

[illegible] and Passengers at Busreh, to and from [illegible] Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation [illegible]

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Li[illegible]), under Mail Contract with Government, despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the [illegible] Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, [illegible]OUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, [illegible]A, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and [illegible]IN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

[illegible] Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. [illegible] on WEDNESDAY, the 1st July,

[illegible] 1874.		July 1874.
1	Leave BUSREH	19
5	,, Mahomerah	20
6	,, Fao	20
8	,, Bushire	22
10	,, Bahrein	24
12	,, Lingah	26
14	,, Bunder Abbas	28
15	,, Muscat	30
16	,, Gwadur	Aug. 1
17	,, Kurrachee	4
17	Arrive BOMBAY	7

[illegible] received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

[illegible]TION WITH KURRACHEE
BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Li[illegible]) [illegible] Mail Contract with Government, [illegible] in connection with the weekly service [illegible] during the Monsoon [illegible] Steamer to Kurrachee every [illegible] at 4 o'clock.

[illegible] tons, 120 H. P., Commander [illegible] on WEDNESDAY, the 8th July

[illegible] the day of sailing.

[illegible] NICOL & Co., Agents.

[illegible]EM FERRIES.

[illegible] tract with Govern[illegible] FERRY BOATS ply across [illegible] daily stopping at the under[illegible]

[illegible] BOMBAY to [illegible]

2nd Class. | 3rd Class.

[illegible] Ferry [illegible] Boat leaves [illegible] Dhurumtur [illegible]

J. A. SHEP[illegible]

7th December 187[illegible]

[illegible] WITH IT[illegible]

[illegible]AM NAVI[illegible]

Messrs. E. BUR[illegible]

STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY on the [illegible]

the Suez Canal. 3rd Class.

Children not above [illegible]

[illegible]BAY:—

July 1874 [illegible] Aug[illegible] 1874

[illegible] published a day

[illegible]ight, &c. apply to [illegible]A, [illegible]tion Company, Hummum Street.

[illegible]D, [illegible]TREMENTS, [illegible]LA,

[illegible]RIPTION [illegible]HARNESS, [illegible]OLICE AC[illegible] [illegible]INE BANDS, [illegible]E TO ORDER. [illegible] of HORSE [illegible] SUPPLIED.

[illegible]TATIONS.

[illegible]bay Gazette" [illegible] privileges) from the [illegible] the Bombay, Ba[illegible] exclusive right of [illegible] to these two [illegible] parties [illegible] doors of post-[illegible] For in [illegible] of the Native [illegible] Railway stations present [illegible] a means of [illegible] all kinds before the public [illegible] have been de[illegible] the extensive use which is made by [illegible] great and small, all [illegible] every line [illegible] Shipping Companies, [illegible] others who wish to [illegible] business [illegible] public, all alike value the privilege of Rail[illegible] [illegible] the privilege should not be [illegible] in India. Looking to the [illegible] Native Railway Passengers [illegible] India, native merchants, [illegible] the privilege of advertising in their own [illegible] the publication of their [illegible] means of extending their [illegible] by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Rail[illegible] Placards exhibited at the different [illegible] are every day becoming more and more [illegible] bringing the Advertisers' business to the [illegible] the Stations, on either line, at which [illegible] and may advertise for any [illegible] The charges have been fixed on [illegible] to encourage Advertisers to make a [illegible] now offered of making this adver[illegible] Public, [illegible] to the taste of Advertisers, [illegible] Press,

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Friday, the 3rd July, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. LOMBARDY, (2,723 Tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain E. M. Gleeson, will leave for Southampton, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Suez, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th June 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 29th June 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TEHERAN, (2,353 tons and 400 H.P.) Captain A. H. Jousson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and [illegible] Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 26th June.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st June 1874.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S.S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. PEARSON, Commander, 1,951 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will probably SAIL for LIVERPOOL or LONDON in AUGUST next, taking First-class Passengers only.

FARE ... Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th June 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. PERNAMBUCO, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

No Claims for damaged or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances [illegible] by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents for Pernambuco.

Bombay, 24th June 1874.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE, one of Tangye's 6 H.P. horizontal high pressure Engines, with about 40 feet of 3 inch turned wrought iron shafting, 2 Pulleys, and 4 Plummer Blocks. Also one of Hayward Tyler's special Steam Pumping Engines, with 10½ in. Cylinder 2 feet in stroke. For further particulars apply to KNOOP & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of a most Valuable Landed Property, situate at Bohora Bazaar Street, Fort, known by the name of the late Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla's Property.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Company will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property in different lots for the convenience of purchasers by order of the owner [illegible], Esq.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house in three compartments, known by the name of the late Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla's property, situate, lying and being in Bohora Bazaar Street, in the Fort walls of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. —, assessed under Nos. 36 and 37, containing by admeasurement 28 feet in breadth and 44 feet in length or thereabout, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the Public Road called Bohora Bazaar Street, on or towards the west by sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the property of Thacker Dowa Goolabchund, on or towards the south by the property of Cursetjee Pallonjee Powwalla.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their room, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Sundries consisting of fancy and gilded large table toys, stone mortars and pestles suitable for doctors and dispensaries, white and gold dinner sets, plated mounted new double and single harnesses, weaker bottles of double eau de Cologne of sizes, chess boards, lots of gentlemen caps, spring [illegible] dressing glass, large weighing scales, iron windows, &c. &c.

On account and at the risk of Lilladhur Govurdhun.
6,000 Envelopes.

On account and at the risk of Manockjee Jivajee.
Sundry articles, such as toilet sets, pomatums, argand lamp, trousers, &c.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Meyasahib Surufally.
Per s.s. Mongolia.
A. M. G.—[illegible]—7 bales printing paper.

Furniture consisting of blackwood carved large and small round tables, chiffoniers pier tables, full carved lady's writing table, carved easy chairs, tea poys, dressing and washing tables, iron bedsteads, camp cots, reclining and sofa couches, wardrobes, cup-boards, copying presses, cradles, bookstand, easy and arm chairs, &c., &c.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, prints, white jaconets, scarfs, dhoties, &c., &c.

On account and at the risk of Kursondas Poorjee.
J. L.—C. S.—3lb.—1 case Turkey Red Cambrics, 9-8.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th June 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No. 6, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Eduljee Nowrojee Road, Lower Colaba.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, on the premises, at 4 o'clock p.m., by order of the mortgagee, Joseph Francis de Souza, Esq., and on account and risk of Dinshaw Eduljee Mistree:

Firstly.—All that piece of land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situated on east side of and fronting the Eduljee Nowrojee Road at Lower Colaba in the Fort and Colaba sub-district in Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-[illegible] square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the piece of land herein secondly described, on the east partly by land belonging to Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, and partly by land belonging to Maneckjee Nowrojee, on the south by land belonging to the said Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, on the west by the said Eduljee Nowrojee Road, which said piece of land [illegible] bears No. [illegible] in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and the messuage thereon, bears No. [illegible] in the Books of the Collector of House Assessment, and which said land and messuage were formerly in the occupation of Eduljee Maneckjee, and are now in the occupation of said Dinshaw Eduljee Mistree.

Secondly.—All that piece of land situate on the east side of and fronting the said Eduljee Nowrojee Road, at Lower Colaba, in the said Fort and Colaba sub-district in Bombay, containing by admeasurement Seventy-two square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the north partly by land belonging to [illegible] Bhicajee Moray, and partly by land belonging to K[illegible] Javjee, on the east by land belonging to Maneckjee Nowrojee, on the south by the piece of land hereinbefore firstly described, and on the west by the said Eduljee Nowrojee Road, which said [illegible] piece of land bears No. [illegible] in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and was formerly in the occupation of Javra Nasra and is now in the occupation of the said Dinshaw Eduljee Mistree.

25 per cent. deposit money required at the time of sale. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Girgaum or Breach Candy Road opposite Jaffer Sulleman's shop.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by public auction on SATURDAY the 4th Proximo, at 4 o'clock p. m. on the premises by order of Balcrishna Ramchunderjee the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Bappoojee Withoba and Treewaynibai, widow of the late Wassoodew Withoba.

All that piece or parcel of Foras[illegible] land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Eastern side of Girgaum Chowpatty Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar formerly assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 253 and present under No. 802, containing by admeasurement four-hundred and sixty eight square yards be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the temple of Essoba Damodhurjee, on the west by the property of Bamjee Maneckjee, on the north by the house of Mathew Trimbuckjee, and on the south by the Chowpatty Road, and was formerly and now in the occupation of the said Bappoojee Withoba.

25 per cent. deposit money required at the time of sale.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A new Brougham with Lamps painted dark green lining to match.

Also

A Second-hand English-built Brougham in good order.

The property of D. Nicolson, Esquire.

A nearly new Madras-built Dog Cart with lamps, in excellent order, by Leggatt and Sons.

The property of a gentleman.

A Calcutta-built high-wheeled Dog-cart with lamp by Cook & Co., in perfect good order.

The Property of G. T. Molory, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

A second-hand English-built Dog-cart, with moveable hood, in excellent order, and a set of Harness.

The Property of a Gentleman that has left Bombay:—A first-class rosewood, Trichord, check-action Piano, by Haines Brothers of New York. To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned. The above instrument cost the importer Rs. 1,400, and is one of the finest pianos in India.

And also,

2 New Light Palanquin Office Shigrams with lamps to be sold under guarantee.

One light English built nearly new miniature Brougham, two new boat-shaped Open Carriages, self-driving Phaetons; also a few sets plated and brass-mounted single Harness, Carriages and Buggy Whips, and few pairs of steel pole chains and Carriage Lamps.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 29th June 1874.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROKKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S.S. STATESMAN FOR LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail on TUESDAY, 30th instant, and has room for two or three Passengers. For particulars apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—The OPENING GAME will be played THIS EVENING at half-past five o'clock.

W. M. TENNENT, Honorary Secretary.

29th June.

BOMBAY CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Bombay Club will be held in the Club-house, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th July 1874, at 5 p.m.

J. WESTALL, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 27th June 1874.

WANTED, for the Khandeish Local Funds Department, TWO OVERSEERS, Salaries Rs. 50 and 35 respectively, with Rs. 10 travelling allowance for eight months.

J. MOORE,
Acting Collector and President L. F. Committee.

WANTED, a Good MAISTRY CARRIAGE BUILDER.—Apply to Messrs. DESCHAMPS & Co.

TO BE SOLD, two Bay HORSES, one BROUGHAM and one MAIL PHAETON, with double and single HARNESS.

NOTES ON MILITARY LAW, being a Series of Questions and Answers on the subjects contained in the Mutiny Act and Articles of War [illegible] Officers attending Course of Garrison Instruction, compiled by Captain [illegible] HOBSON, Rs. 2-8.

MEMOIRS OF A JOURNALIST, by J. H. STOCQUELER. Rs. 2.

COOPER & COMPANY,
Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JAMSETJEE PESTONJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted and agreed to MORTGAGE all that PIECE or PARCEL of LAND or GROUND, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate New Sonapore Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, on the south side of the said Sonapore Lane, in the Registration Sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and bounded on the north by the said New Sonapore Lane, on the south by the property of Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, on the east by the house of Maneckjee Nowrojee [illegible], and on the west by the house of Eduljee Kavasjee Banaji, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3, and which ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1149. All persons having any claim whatsoever upon the said premises, by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned, as Solicitor to the Mortgagee, at his Office, No. 12, Apollo Street, within fourteen days from the date hereof; failing which, the mortgage will be completed without reference to such claims.—Dated this 27th day of June 1874.

PESTONJEE KAVASJEE,
Mortgagee's Solicitor.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.

Rs. 24 per Dozen Quarts.

D. S. KEMP & CO., WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

(PRIZE MEDAL, 1867.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

HIPPOSTEACEA.

PREPARED BY A MILITARY VETERINARY SURGEON.

AN application for the REMOVAL of "SPLINTS," "CURBS," "SORE SHINS," and diseases of the Periosteum in the horse; without blemish or loss of service while under treatment. [illegible] renders [illegible] diseases and adds [illegible] use will demonstrate [illegible]

Per Bottle [illegible]

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

AKEODERMA.

(The Stable, Kennel, and Menagerie Friend.)

Eradicates Mange on HORSES,

DOGS, CAMELS, | CATTLE, ELEPHANTS.

And all other pachydermatous animals. Its beneficial effect on the skin is in many cases marvellous; healing sores, removing scars, and restoring hair, in the most unpromising cases and producing a fine healthy coat.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8; per Doz. Rs. 15.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED A FRESH SUPPLY OF

GERMAN WINES

STILL HOCK.

			Rs.
MARCOBRUNNER	...	per doz. quarts	35
LIEBFRAUMILCH	...	,,	32
Ditto	...	,, pints	17
RAUENTHALER	...	,, quarts	24
RUDESHEIMER	...	,,	22
Ditto	...	,, pints	12
NIERSTEINER	...	,, quarts	20
BODENHEIMER	...	,,	16
OPPENHEIMER	...	,,	20
GEISENHEIMER	...	,,	18
Ditto	...	,, pints	10
RIESLING	...	,, quarts	15

5 per Cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.
10 ,, ,, ,, 10 ,,

FOR CONSUMPTION IN HOT CLIMATES NO OTHER WINES CAN SURPASS, AND VERY FEW CAN EQUAL, GERMAN WINES.

CLARET.

			Rs.
MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	per doz.	quarts	10
Ditto ditto	,,	pints	6
PAUILLAC, superior quality	,,	quarts	12
Ditto ditto ditto	,,	pints	6-8
MARGAUX, Dinner Wine	,,	,,	9
St. JULIEN, ditto ditto superior	,,	,,	10

SAUTERNES,

SUPERIOR QUALITY,
Per dozen Quarts Rs. 20.

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

NONPAREIL	per doz. quarts	Rs. 28
Ditto	,, pints	,, 15

PORT WINE,

VERY SUPERIOR,
OLD, FULL-BODIED,
Rs. 24 per dozen.

SHERRIES,

FROM BUTLER AND SONS,
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

Red Seal, Pale, Dry	per doz.	Rs.	21
Green Seal, Pale, Dry, superior	,,	,,	25
Red Seal, Rich Brown	,,	,,	27
Yellow Seal, Pale, very Dry, extra fine	,,	,,	30
"Xerez," by direct importation	,,	,,	15

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large. They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greater success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street London.

BOMBAY:
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.
And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PEN.

By all Dealers throughout the World.

WANTED.

WANTED, a JAILOR for H. M.'s Jail, Kaladgi. Salary Rs. 75 a month with a House. Testimonials with application, stating knowledge of native languages, English Accounts, Mechanics, &c., to be sent to the address of the SUPERINTENDENT, Jail, Kaladgi. Preference given to European Pensioned Non-commissioned Officers.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a convenient HOUSE in Hummum Street, with Commodious Shop. The 2 Upper Stories are equally convenient for a Dwelling house or for Offices. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

Also all information can be obtained regarding Buying and Selling. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICES.

THE CONNON MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund are requested to PAY in the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Credit of the Secretaries, at the Oriental Bank.

J. M. MACLEAN, } Hon. Secretaries.
T. BLANEY,

Bombay, 18th June 1874.

NOTICE.—BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—Under arrangements which have recently been completed, the Undersigned are prepared to BOOK PASSENGERS and CARGO through to [illegible] Steamers [illegible] Mauritius and Netherland India Steam Navigation Company [illegible] Bombay to the principal Ports in Java and Australia, via [illegible] and Singapore. Full particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that a MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held at the TOWN HALL on FRIDAY, the 3rd proximo, at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of ELECTING a MEMBER of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION in room of Arthur Crawford, Esquire, C. S., resigned.

HORACE W. BARKER,
Acting Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

Bombay, Fort Police Court, 25th June 1874.

ON THURSDAY, 16th July 1874, at 8 A.M., will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Court at KARIKAL (French settlement), the condemned French barque AMIRAL DE MONTAIGNAC, [illegible] tons register, belonging to the port of Havre, presently lying on Karikal roads. The said Vessel was built in the year 1860 at [illegible] and classed in the Veritas 1st class, 1 L. C. for nine years.

TERMS OF SALE—24 hours.

For particulars apply to the Undersigned,

Lawyer,
CAUDART.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

COUPON TICKETS TO POONA.

SPECIAL 1st and 2nd Class COUPON TICKETS between Bombay or Byculla and Poona, consisting of four Down and four Up Coupons, can be obtained at the Bombay and Byculla Stations on any day up to and including the 30th September next, at the following REDUCED FARES:—

FIRST CLASS, Rs. 15. SECOND CLASS, Rs. [illegible]

They will be available for use at any time within two months of the date of issue.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th June 1874.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—TARDEO ROAD.
Head Master—Mr. James McDonald. } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald.
FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.
Head Master—Mr. A. L. [illegible] } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. [illegible]
Music Master—Mr. [illegible]

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON,

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. [illegible]

Bombay, January 1874.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Suit No. 677 of 1870.

MITTIRAM and others ... Plaintiffs.
vs.
PESTONJEE FRAMJEE and others ... Defendants.

TENDERS for the PRODUCE of the undermentioned VILLAGES of the POWAY ESTATE for the years 1874-75 will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to and inclusive of the 6th prox.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.

Poway.	Tirundaj.	Kopree.
Saki.	Toongwa.	Poopus.
Kanjoor.	Viroli.	Tor[illegible]gardea.

PRODUCE.

Grass	1st July 1874	to 30th June, 1875
Revenue of Paddy Fields	,,	,,
Stones from Quarry	,,	,,
Brab Tree Leaves	,,	,,
Mangoes, Kullmi	,,	,,
Ditto Jungli	,,	,,
Brab Tree Fruit	,,	,,
Guavas	,,	,,
Spirit	1st November 1874	to end of October 1875.

HENRY GAMBLE, Receiver.

High Court, Bombay, 23rd June 1874.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

No. 1 Sweep ... Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.
No. 2 ,, ... ,, 10 (ten) ,,

8 (THREE) per cent. will be DEDUCTED from the total amount of each Sweep for the benefit of the Umballa Race Fund.

After paying all the working expenses, Rs. 1,500 (fifteen hundred) will be divided amongst those who draw starters, EXCEPT the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd HORSES in each Sweep.

OF THE REMAINDER.

The Winner to take 2/3 (two-thirds).
The Second Horse to take ¼ (one-quarter).
The Third Horse to take 1/12 (one-twelfth).

To close at noon (Gun-fire) on the 11th September, and the Drawing to take place at 6 p.m. the same day at Messrs. Parakh's Rooms, Umballa.

Tickets will NOT be allotted on first halves of Notes, nor will receipt of first halves be acknowledged unless amounting to Rs. 100 or upwards.

Applications to be addressed, and money orders, drafts, &c., &c., to be made payable, FREE OF EXCHANGE IN UMBALLA, To the HONORARY SECRETARY,

Umballa St. Leger Sweeps,
Umballa.

NOTICE.

The Umballa English St. Leger "Pari Mutuel" 1874 will commence business on the 1st August 1874 and remain open up to noon (Gun-fire) on the day of the Race (10th September 1874). Full particulars in due course.

THE BERAR COTTON GINNING AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Treacher's Building, on FRIDAY, the 3rd of July next, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, which were passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of June, instant, viz.:—

1.—That this Company be wound up voluntarily.

2.—That Mr. John Kenworthy Bythell be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such voluntary winding up, and that his remuneration as such Liquidator be the payment to him of the sum of Rupees One Thousand (such remuneration to be inclusive of any disbursements or costs, charges and expenses which he may pay or incur as such liquidator aforesaid.)

3.—Whereas it is proposed to form a New Company [illegible] capital (which may be [illegible]) of Five Lacs of Rupees, divided into One Thousand Shares of Rupees Five Hundred each, and to transfer to such new Company all the business property and assets of this Company, in consideration of the new Company assuming all the liabilities of this Company as and from the 30th of June 1873, and allotting to this Company Six Hundred Shares in the new Company (on each of which the sum of Rupees Five Hundred shall be credited as paid) and Two Hundred Shares in the new Company (the Calls on which will be hereafter payable) and that the same shall be distributed amongst the Shareholders of this Company in manner following, that is to say:—

Shareholders in this Company shall receive in exchange for each of their original Two Thousand Rupees Shares (together with the Five Hundred Rupees Share of the 2nd issue held therewith) Four Shares in the New Company, three whereof will be credited as fully paid up.

Resolved, that the proposed transfer and distribution be and the same are hereby approved, and that the Liquidator be and he is hereby empowered and authorised to carry out such transfer and distribution.

By Order of the Board,

GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Company, Limited.

Treacher's Building, Bombay, 24th June 1874.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THEIR STOCK COMPRISES:—

Jewellery of English, Parisian, and Indian make.
Watches and Clocks of every description.
Silver Articles, both English and Indian made.
Electro-plated Stock in very great variety.
Fancy Leather Goods.

And a large and varied Assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS
ADAPTED FOR
WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY GIFTS AND GENERAL PRESENTATION.

HAMILTON & Co. beg to remark that, bearing in mind the large additions to primary cost arising from the various charges of *freight, insurance, customs duty, packing, &c.,* the prices for all classes of their stock will be found not higher than those ruling at first class West-End Establishments in London.

[illegible] Descriptive Lists, which can be procured post free on application, will be found of material assistance to intending purchasers in the Mofussil.

Orders respectfully solicited.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS.
HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.

IMPORTANT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT,

Consisting of the following Useful Requisites of the best Manufacture.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits ... Rs. 10 to	17 0	Travelling Hats	5 0	Toilet Covers, each	0 14	Waterproof Sheeting per Yard, 72 inch	[illegible] 8
Overland do	25 0	Bathing Draws	2 0	Portmanteaux or Overland Trunks	12 8 29 0	Portable Baths for Travellers ... from	30 0
Warm do	35 0	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 14	Solid Leather Trunks	44 0	Bath Sponges, large	3 8
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes ... from	35 0	Best Linen do.	6 0	Extra Large do.	75 0	Sponge Bags	2 0
Dressing Gowns, from	10 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Soap Boxes	1 8
Pyjamas	15 8	Cotton Socks	9 8	Best Hide Gladstone	35 0	Soap Tablets	1 0
Oxford Shirts	36 0	Warm do.	15 8	Cash Bags	6 12	Tooth Brushes	0 10
White do	22 8	Warm Gloves, per pair	1 14	Courier Bags	6 12	Tooth Brush Guards	0 11
Flannel do Shrunk	43 0	Warm Mufflers, each	2 0	Soiled Linen do	4 [illegible]	Nail do.	0 11
Silk and Wool	[illegible] 0	Pin Scarfs	1 0	Money Belts	3 8	Cloth Brushes	3 8
Under [illegible]	[illegible]	Sailors Knots	1 12	Sovereign Boxes	[illegible]	Hat Brushes	1 8
Do. Pants	24 0	Light Sun Umbrellas	3 12	Leather Purses	[illegible]	Hair Brushes and Comb in Leather Case	10 8
Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 17 8	Best Alpaca Umbrellas	[illegible]	Rug Straps, Patent	2 0	Vulcanite or Horn Combs	1 0
Cardigan Jackets	[illegible]	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Cork Mattrasses	19 8	Shoe Horns	1 0
Waterproof Coats	19 0	Pillow Cases, each	1 4	English Feather Pillows	7 8	Overland Chairs, Best Birch ... from	6 8
Travelling Caps	[illegible]	Marcella Quilts	17 8	Horse Hair do.	7 8	Hand Mirrors	2 4
		Wool Down Quilts	18 0	Travelling do.	2 0		
		Blankets, each	9 8	Air Pillows	6 0		
		Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ... from	15 0				

Can always be obtained ready for

IMMEDIATE USE AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE
FROM THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK, the lightest material made, warranted not to stick. Coats ... from	10 8	to	18 0
SUITS ... from	20 0	to	30 0
DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK, made of the above material but rather stouter. Coat	15 0		
SUITS	25 0		
DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK INVERNESS CAPES, very light ... from	27 0	to	30 0
THE NEW MILITARY REGULATION WATERPROOF CAPES, all sizes ... from	40 0	to	50 0
42 Inches Wide, WHITE WATERPROOF SHEETING ... per yard	4 8		
62 Inches Wide, DRAB FINE TWILL, Do. do. ,,	6 8		

UMBRELLAS.

SILK ... from	10 8	to	18 8
ALPACA ... from	5 0	to	7 8

PITH HELMETS

COVERED WATERPROOF, very light and well ventilated ... 10 8

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

WATERPROOFS for the MONSOON.

White India Rubber Coats ... Rs.	13-8	or Rs. 19-8 suit.
White India Rubber Leggings ... ,,	4-8	
White India Rubber Caps ... ,,	3-8	
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Coats, extra thick for rough Wear ... ,,	11-0	or Rs. 17-8 suit.
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Leggings ... ,,	4-8	
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Caps ... ,,	3-8	
Extra Quality Double-proofed White Rubber Coats, recommended for board-ship wear ... ,,	20-0	or Rs. 27-8 suit.
Extra Quality Double-proofed White Rubber Leggings ... ,,	5-8	
Extra Quality Double-proofed White Rubber Caps ... ,,	3-8	

INVERNESS CAPES.

White India Rubber Capes ... Rs.	18-0	Rs. 25 suit.
White India Rubber Leggings ... ,,	5-8	
White India Rubber Caps ... ,,	3-8	
Extra Quality Double-proofed White Rubber Capes ... ,,	25-0	Rs. 33 suit.
Extra Quality Double-proofed White Rubber Leggings ... ,,	5-8	
Extra Quality Double-proofed White Rubber Caps ... ,,	3-8	

Any of the above sold separately.

SOU WESTER HATS, each ... Rs. 4, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 5

AMERICAN LEATHER CLOTH.

Of Extra Thickness, for
SEPOYS AND GHORAWALLAS CLOAKS AND PUGREE COVERS.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

To envelope the entire figure, invaluable to Travellers ... Rs. 10-8 to 25

LADIES' GALOSHES ... Rs. 3 per pair.
GENTLEMEN'S GALOSHES ... Rs. 3 per pair.
GENTLEMEN'S INDIA RUBBER HESSIAN BOOTS, Rs. 12-8 to 17-8

UMBRELLAS.

COTTON:	ALPACA:	SILK:
Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-8.	Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 7-8.	Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 20.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON & COMPANY,

9 & 10 CHURCH GATE STREET, 22 AND 23 RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA, (OPPOSITE "NAPIER HOTEL.")

NOTICES.

ROWLAND & CO. [illegible] ESTABLISHMENT.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND [illegible] PART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLERY, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE [illegible], HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand. ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed. OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—Mr. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronized him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use.

E. MANECKJEE.

Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Lines Station or Crawford Market.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO., (OF MADRAS),

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S
BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC, to their large STOCK of every description of Furniture for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-room; Camp, Messes, and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c., &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE. Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, Carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Faald Stools, Prie-dieu, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c., &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size 12 feet by 6 feet, with slates, Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete. Rs. 1,600.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Billiard Cloth 10 yards for a full size Billiard Table.

Set of 3 Balls Rs. 21
Ditto 12 ,, 80
Pyramidal ,, 112

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8; Nos. 2 & 3 from Rs. 3 to 10 each.
Cue Tips 8 annas a doz.
Chalk 12 ,,

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to 350.

GILT MOULDING for Frames of Oil Paintings, Photographs, from 1 inch to 8 inches broad, a fine selection, all kinds of Frames, Gilt, Rose, Maple, and other Woods, and also Gilt Furniture made to order.

An Illustrated Catalogue, containing upwards of 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

D. & Co. have Presentation Articles and Table Ornaments, Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromo-lithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE AND GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINES. Works as a pump, gives two, three, and [illegible] of Ice in less than 5 minutes. These Apparatuses, advantageously complete those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pression or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS—Double action, easy to work by hand; quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING—Very strongly made for Verandahs, Ante-room, Staircase.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door Locks, Boxes and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes from 4 to 6 levers, Porcelain Nobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass head, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New model for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms: they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS—Expressly made for India, Punka-proof, gives a light equal to that imported by 14 candles: Rs. 25.

MARBLE—For Pavement, white and black, 1 square foot, Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE HAIR-CLOTH—China and French Damasks, Red, Velvet, Satin, Cretonne, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS—With borders, new patterns, Brussel, Axminster, and Velvet Pile.—From Rs. 3 to 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas; for Theatres representing Landscapes, Streets, Inns, Drawing-rooms, &c., &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture. Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Board, also re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government House of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, makes them hope for a continuance of it.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS TO H. M. THE QUEE[illegible]
&c., &c., &c.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND BORDEAUX, 18[illegible]
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY, 1842.

To counteract in some measure the [illegible] Tonnage per Dozen of Wines and Cognac, we have, with [illegible] of Her Majesty's Customs, [illegible] of package, thereby saving to the Consumer the cost of bottles, corks, freight, dock charges, as well as labour, [illegible] package consists of 4-Gallon Jars, admirably adapted for preservation of Wines and as precaution to ensure the [illegible] pillage or breakage, the Jars being wickered, and a [illegible] Label affixed on each cork.

The economy to the Consumer is considerable, as will be seen by reference to the subjoined [illegible]:—

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, blue seal very pale, dry, and delicate ... cost	30 0	4 Gallons in Jar, Sherry, blue label very pale, dry, and delicate ...	17 0
		NOTE.—*This is a Spanish Wine, which we are now supplying for the first time, with the view of shipping it exclusively in our Jars*	
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, yellow seal, pale, medium colour ... cost	41 0	4 Gallons in Jar, Sherry, yellow seal ...	[illegible]
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, white seal; a good dinner wine ... cost	34 0	4 Gallons in Jar, Sherry, white seal ...	27 0
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Cognac No. 1, superior fine old pale ... cost	88 0	4 Gallons in Jar, Cognac No. 1 ...	[illegible]

*The Jars can be returned for refilling, [illegible] of bright Wines and Cognacs to [illegible] purpose. In such case an allowance of Rs. 2 [illegible] *deducting all outlay for carriage of Gallons [illegible]*

2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

WINES, PROVISIONS, AND SPIRITS
At any Co-operative Society's Prices for Cash.
DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE & Co.,
MEADOW STREET, FORT,

ARE PREPARED to SUPPLY WINES, SPIRITS, and FRESH PROVISIONS of the best quality at the same prices as similar Goods can be obtained at any Co-operative Society's Stores. For Cash a discount of 5 per cent. allowed to Purchasers of Goods amounting to Rs. 100 and upwards.

WHITE FRENCH WINES,

(Suitable for the Hot Season).

Cash Prices	Qts. per doz.	
	Rs.	a.
BARSAC	18	0
HAUT SAUTERNE	22	8
SUPERIOR SAUTERNE	[illegible]	0
CHABLIS	16	0
SUPERIOR CHABLIS	21	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, L[illegible],
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROYAL NAVY RUM.

THE FINEST BRANDS OF
JAMAICA [illegible]
[illegible]
and [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 27th June, 1874.

There is no alteration in the position of cotton, the Liverpool market to-day having opened and closed dull, Surats heavy, the sales being only 8,000 bales against 17,000, imports. Prices both on the spot and to arrive are nominally unchanged, Fair Dhollera 5½d., Fair Oomra 5¾d., and Fair Dhollera, May shipment via Cape, 5 9/16d. per lb.; but from private advices we know that those quotations are in a great measure nominal, sales to any extent being only feasible at a material concession.

The weekly summary of business is again expressive of extreme dulness, present and prospective—Spinners are taking on a most limited scale—the export demand is proportionately small, and speculation continues at zero. The actual stock-taking gives the total as 10,000 bales below the estimate; but Surats are 26,000 bales in excess, showing that the consumption is even smaller than calculated, and consequently making their position so much less favourable. Our week's figures show an unimportant reduction in the visible supply, but at the present slow rate of consumption the pressure of stocks on the spot must continue to exceed any favourable influence likely to be manifested for some time to come, and a further decline in prices may therefore be looked for as highly probable. The possibility of a smaller American crop seems really the only chance for higher prices, but after all this as yet is merely a possibility and somewhat remote at that while the excessive supplies are on the spot and only to be got rid of quickly by the inducement of low values.

The visible supply in and afloat for the U. K. on the 26th instant compares with last week and the corresponding date in 1873 as follows:—

	1874.	Last week.	1873.
Stock in Liverpool	960,000	940,000	883,160
„ London	131,250	134,875	172,967
American afloat	120,000	130,000	160,000
East Indian „	490,000	500,000	409,600
	1,701,250	1,704,875	1,625,127

The weekly American figures are as follows:—

	1874.	Last week.	1873.
Receipts at the Ports	12,000	12,000	13,000
Exports to Great Britain	15,000	17,000	22,000
Do. Continent	—	1,000	1,000
Total Receipts since 1st September	3,716,000	....	3,488,000
Total Exports to U. K. since 1st September	1,779,000	....	1,789,000
Total exports to Continent since 1st September	972,000	....	783,000
Stock at the Ports	214,000	261,000	205,000

Yesterday's Piece Good Market in Manchester is reported by Reuter as "quiet with little inquiry," prices of Shirtings being quoted 1½d. per piece lower. Coffee is improving, M. P. Ceylon having advanced 6d. per cwt.

A withdrawal of £55,000 from the Bank of England is advised in yesterday's message, and this morning Consols are again quoted at 92¼; French Rentes 95¼ and Bar Silver 59d. per oz.

We have still to record extreme dulness here in every branch of business. In Sterling Exchange the transactions have been insignificant, and there is no change in rates. We quote 6 months' sight:—Bank Bills 1s. 10 9/16d. to 5/8; Credits 1s. 10¾d.; Documents 1s. 10 13/16d. per rupee. Government Paper is a shade firmer owing to an advance of ¼ per cent in Calcutta, but we do not hear of any operations of importance, and yesterday's values are still maintained.

Shares are quiet but steady at previous quotations.

In Cotton there is little or nothing doing for export, and owing to the tenor of home news prices tend in favour of buyers. Yesterday's arrivals are only 266 bales, and the receipts for the season may now be considered at an end.

Freights are very dull at £2-12-6 to £2-15 by Sail and £2-13-9 by Steamer.

In Imports of all kinds extreme depression prevails, and for some time past transactions have been quite of a retail character.

BANKS.

No. of shares	Nominal value each	Paid up	Last dividend		Cash Rates per Share
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
105,000	100	all	5 p. ct	Agra Bank	88
42,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	[illegible] p. ct	Do of Bombay New	782½
10,000	500	250	5 p. ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	[illegible]
5,250	[illegible]	all	5 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,900
[illegible]	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	280
40,000	251	all	12 p.c.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 pd.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
20,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	124
1,[illegible]	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 6	Colaba Land Co.	1,415
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	131
750	5,000	4,000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	985
6,000	1,000	all	18 p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,690
500	2,500	all	175p.*	Alliance Spinning	2,985
[illegible]	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,000
900	1,000	all	70 p	Bombay United	1,400
1,[illegible]	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	285
2,[illegible]	2,000	all	7 p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,850
1,500	1,000	all	200p.*	Great Eastern	1,345
150	1,000	all		Jewraj Baloo Mills	1,485
500	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,400
250	1,000	550	...	Madras U. Spinning	740
500	1,000	all	10 p.*	Maneckji Petit's	1,445
[illegible]	1,000	all	100p.*	Morarjee Spinning	1,525
[illegible]	2,500	all	300*	Oriental	[illegible]
[illegible]	2,500	400	200p.	Royal	[illegible]
500	1,000	1,000	200p.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,150
807	1,000	250	10p.	Do. Do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship [illegible], 939 tons, Captain W. MacGowan, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Newcastle (May 6th), with a cargo of [illegible] tons coals and 1 dog. The vessel is consigned to [illegible] Nicol & Co.

The ship Lebanon, 899 tons, Captain J. J. Shields, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 5,256 bales cotton, 2,262 cwts. linseed, 539 cwts. hemp, 58 cwts. coir yarn, and 557 cwts. myrabollams.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Commonwealth	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Benvenue	Marwood	Newcastle, May 6
	Oriste (s)	Plowright	Trieste, June 3
28	Clan [illegible]	Erskine	Newcastle, [illegible]
	Monte Rico	Metairo	Reunion, June 3

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Jean Ingelow	Schellaber	Liverpool.
	Pera (s)	Methven	Australia.

The ship [illegible] [illegible]non, Shields, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The ship Uncle Felix, [illegible] New York, [illegible] out for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
23 Mekong (s)	Gauvain	[illegible]	June 6.
Coconada (s)	Sharp	Singapore	May 26.
Colabah	Robinson	Mauritius	

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.
25 John N. Cushing ... . Moulmein.

DEPARTURES.

June.
[illegible] .... Coconada.

STEAMER REPORT.

Galle, 28th June, 7-20 a.m.—French mail steamer Ava from China arrived.

DAILY IMPORTS—27th June.

From Liverpool.

[illegible], 45 cases rum, Pochajee Framjee and Co; 40 cases [illegible] Rustomjee; 100 boxes soap bars, [illegible] 1,200 bundles hoop-iron, Essoofally [illegible]; 1 case sulphuric acid, J. D. Soonderdas Moolji; 10 cases sulphuric acid Mahomedally Tyab Kedebhai; 10 cases sulphuric acid, Barjorjee Dhunjeebhoy Jee; 20 cases sulphuric acid, 124 bundles iron, Gheilabhoy Mamun, s, 2,461 bars and [illegible] Khanbhoy.

From Genoa.

[illegible]

Persia, s, 120 cases brandy, G. E. Mitchell and Co; 12 octaves marsala, Moiller Nevre and Co.

From Bordeaux.

[illegible], 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS, 27th June.

For Liverpool.

[illegible] coir yarn, Lukhumsey Velji [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Thakersey; 32 bales [illegible] Nicol and Co.

Statesman, s, 5 bales wool, Jewatdas Premjee; 3 bales cotton, Vussunjee Cursonjee; 30 bales cotton, Vishnoo Roognath; [illegible] bales cotton, Heerjee Jeena.

Pernambuco, s, 200 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 4,5[illegible] bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 100 bales cotton, Jetandas Ghoorbhoy; 15½ bales cotton and 5 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Jaitha Vurja.

Parana, s, 1,554 bags gram, Mackinlay Simpson and Co; 156 bales wool, Khassjee Toolsidas and Co; 25 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co; 24 bales wool, B. I. S. N. Co; 100 bales cotton, Vurdiman Poonsey and Co; 50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

For Hongkong.

Teheran, s, 15½ cwts castor seed, Noormahomed Hassam; 1 box cambay stones, S N Tataton; 40 bales cotton, B I S N Co; 45 bales twist, Nursey Kessowjee & Co; 41 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 23½ chests opium, S S Sassoon; 24 chests opium, Mangurdas Calcooram; 20 chests opium, Ebram Noordin & Co; 46 chests opium, Hajee Adam Ismail & Co; 91 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; [illegible] Nowanjee Maneckjee; 12 chests opium, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoosein, Jans & Co; [illegible] chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormahomed; 93 chests opium, S D Sassoon; 13 chests opium, E Dinshaw; 7 chests opium, Jusrar Bustaram; 2 chests opium, Ebram Packeer Mahomed; 4 chests opium, G Chijooram; 12 chests opium, D Cowasjee Tata; 1 chest opium, T Sowsamul; 9 chests opium, R Jugonath.

For Shanghai.

Teheran, s, 27½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 34 chests opium, Gungabux Chajooram; 20½ chests opium, Bhoychund Joomkha; 10 chests opium, Vanichund Jaita; 12½ chests opium, Dhunraz Choonilal; 22 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 2 chests opium, H. Chimanram; 1 chest opium, M. Doolecchund; 6 chests opium, G. Shinganee; 1 chest opium, B. Pitty; 3 chests opium, S. Bhaya; 5 chests opium, R. Jugnath.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Cannanore, 28th June, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy, wind west, thermometer 80.

Carwar, 28th June, 5-10 p.m.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 84, rainfall 13 cents.

Mangalore, 28th June, 9-45 a.m.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west and north-west, maximum 81, minimum 74, wet bulb 79, barometer 29·76, rainfall 68 cents.

Vengorla, 28th June, 5-[illegible] p.m.—Weather clear, wind west, thermometer 80, rainfall 11 cents.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE—June 27.

Blundel, Major, 3rd Hussars, to join, to Mhow.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 27th June, 1874.

The following Extracts from the *London Gazette*, dated 22nd May 1874, are published:—

Royal Artillery—Lieut Col and Brevet Col Hill Wallace C B (late Bombay), to be Col vide Sir S B Kemball, C C S I, C B, (late Bombay) promoted Maj Genl. Date 10th May 1874.

Major William Denis de Vitre (late Bombay) to be Lieut-Col vice Brevet Col Wallace (late Bombay), permuted 10th May 1874.

Capt Thomas Cave Fletcher (late Bombay), to be Major, vice Denis de Vitre, promoted. Dated 10th May 1874.

[illegible] Foot—Maj Thomas Erskine Arthur Hall retires upon half pay, having been appointed Depy Adjt Genl, Bombay. Date 23rd May 1874.

82nd Foot—Sub-Lieut Edward Charles Lethbridge Walter, from the 50th Foot, to be Sub-Lieut. Dated 23rd May 1874.

Brevet.

The following promotions, with date 1st April 1874, to take place [illegible] to the undermentioned Colonels of the Royal Engrs. promoted Major Gen's in the Gazette of 31st March 1874, viz:—

Col F Cameron, C B, Col J S Hawkins, Col J R Hocker, C B, Col R W B Bell, Lieut Col and Brevet Col A Tyler, C B, Col E Maclagan.

To be Majors.

Capt George Kennedy Snow, 98th Foot.

The following promotion to take place on the British Establishment in consequence of the death, on 13th April 1874, of Maj General J D Stuart, Bombay Infantry:—

Maj Thomas Elliot Hughes, R.A., to be Lieut Col, dat d 14th April 1874.

Serjeant William Edgington, [illegible] having been reduced to the ranks by sentence of a District Court Martial, is remanded to the [illegible] R H A.

The following orders are confirmed:—

[illegible] Foot 2nd Battalion—Regimental Order, dated [illegible] April 1874 appointing the following Officers a Committee of Pay Mastership:—

Captains Colvin, Beauchamp and Chaloner, Captain Church to act as a Pay Master on the responsibility of the Committee.

Regimental Order, dated 9th June 1874, appointing the following officers a Committee of Pay Mastership with effect from the 10th idem:—

Maj and Brevet Lieut Col Cochrane V C and Capts Beauchamp and Harrison.

Lieutenant Col Cochrane to perform the duties of Pay Master on the responsibility of the Committee.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

3rd Hussars—Col E H Vyse, from 23rd June to 2nd July 1874, to Bombay preparatory to embarking for England on private affairs.

[illegible] Foot—Surgeon Maj C Martin, to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medical board.

Staff Corps—Capt S J Wandby, Adjt 19th N I, from [illegible] June to 3rd July 1874, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, June 24.)

The services of Capt Arthur Conolly, of the 5th Punjab Infantry, now employed on relief work in Bhaugulpore, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept.

The Hon [illegible] Member of the Board of Revenue, [illegible] for three months, from the 15th July 1874.

During Mr [illegible] absence, or until further orders, the Hon Henry Lewis Dampier will, with the approval of the Govt of India, act as a Member of the Board of Revenue.

Mr Herbert [illegible], Collector of Mymensingh, is appointed to act as a Secy to the Govt of Bengal during the absence on duty of Mr H L Dampier, or until further orders.

Mr Robert Henry Pawsey is appointed to act as Magst and Colr of Mymensingh during the absence on duty of Mr Reynolds, or until further orders.

Lieut Lewis Archibald Charles Cooper, of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, at present employed on transport duty, is appointed to do famine relief work in the Bhaugulpore Division.

Capt R H Grant, Asst Qr-Mr-Genl, now on transport duty at Burrakur, is transferred to the [illegible] Division, where he will have command of the [illegible] of steamers and boats under the orders of the Lord of the Division.

Mr. Christopher Henry Vowell, Actg Joint-Magst and Depy Colr, Shahabad, is allowed leave for one month, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 29th May 1874.

Mr Ernest Montagu Money, Asst Magst and Colr, is appointed to have charge of the sub-division of [illegible].

Surgn William Henry Gregg, M D, is appointed to have civil medical charge of Burdwan during the absence on special duty of Dr J O French, or until further orders.

Dr J M Comley is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Howrah General Hospital.

Mr R S Mitchell having been appointed by the Colonial Govt to be Emigration Agent for Trinidad, the Lieut-Govr is pleased to approve of the appointment. Mr Mitchell reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 6th June 1874.

Lieut N Arnott, R E, Asst Engr, First Grade, temporarily deputed to this Province for relief works, and attached to the East Chumparun District, is made available for employment in the Irrigation Branch of this Dept.

Mr J F Williamson, Asst Engr, First Grade, Arrah Division, passed in the Lower Standard in Hindustanee on the 1st June 1874.

With the consent of the Govt of India, P W Dept, Mr A M Dasent is appointed to the P W Dept as a temporary Asst Engr, Second Grade, and posted to the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division of the S-W Circle, which he joined on the forenoon of the 18th instant.

The services of Mr R W E Green, Asst Engr, First Grade, Eastern Sone Division, have been placed at the disposal of the Genl Branch of the P W Dept of this Govt for employment on relief works.

Mr G T St A Nixon, Asst Engr, Third Grade, Pari[illegible] the Supg Engr, Orissa Circle, returned to duty from sick leave on the afternoon of the 5th June 1874, and is transferred to the Byturnee Division.

HIGH COURT.—29th June.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.]

LONG CAUSES.

458-72—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Jeeloobai, widow and others—Maclarlane and Skipsey.

[illegible]-72—Jefferson and Payne—Joosub Hajee Ghaffoor v Jacob Hajee Jeemah—Manisty Fletcher, and Smith.

595-72—Shamrao—Ramchunder Suntoojee v Abba Suntoojee and others—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

153-73—Jefferson and Payne—Currimkhan bin Suddookhan v Bhawa Nensey and others—M B Barbhaya.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill.]

LONG CAUSES.

487-73—In person—Cassum Bruth and others v Kingsco Chingman—In person.

651-73—K Morgiee—Jora Dewa and others v Acoobai widow and others—Shamrao Pandoorung.

656-73—Jefferson and Payne—F M Spencer and another v Motiram Damodhur—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

[illegible]—Shamrao and Thacurdass—Raliatbai widow v Gheilabhoy Motiram—[illegible]—M M Manekji.

610-73—Chalk and Turner—Ludwig A Blaschek v Bhugoobhoy Premchund—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

307-73—Jefferson and Payne—Henry Gamble and another v Motiram Damodhur—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

158-73—Ardaseer F.—Jamsetjee Sorabjee and others v Scott McClelland & others.—Dallas and Lynch.

343-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Jacob Jamall v Shaik Essa bin Khaleefa—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

11[illegible]-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Aboo Taleb Babani v Ballakidas Khemchund.

11[illegible]-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Abdoo Taleb Babani v Achratlall Mohunchund.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey.]

LONG CAUSES.

371-73—In person—Shaik Esmail Bin Shaik &c. v Ab[illegible] Cader alias Bapoosaheb—A. Framjee.

529-73—A. Framjee—Abdool Cader alias Bapoo Saheb &c. v Shaik Esmail bin Shaik &c.—In person.

239-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Robert Angus and Co. v Sorabjee Byramjee Colah—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

179-73—Jefferson and Payne—William Indson Addis v The Secretary of State &c.—Mr. Hearn.

21[illegible]-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Jamnadas Mathooradas—Chalk and Turner.

514-73—Jefferson and Payne—Hajee Esmael Sedick and another v Rutjiram Lilladhur.

536-73—In person—Huredas Soonderdas v Oomabhoy Huthasing and others—Jefferson and Payne.

748-73—Jefferson and Payne—Oomabhoy Hathesing and others v Huryidas Soonderdas and others.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

4 P.M.			4 P.M.		
Monday	June	29	Monday	Sept.	21
„	July	13	„	Oct.	[illegible]
„	„	27	Tuesday	„	[illegible]
„	Aug.	10	„	Nov.	[illegible]
„	„	24	„	„	17
„	Sept.	7	„	Dec.	1

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

4 P.M.

Saturday .... July 25

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 6[illegible]
Half-yearly	29	„	36
Quarterly	[illegible]	Quarterly	[illegible]
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Phillips & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays, the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

Contents:—

- Introduction.
- Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
- The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
- Mr. Souter's Report and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
- Opinions of the Press.
- The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for inserting a domestic occurrence is two rupees, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

Blaschek—June 27th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of L. A. Blaschek, Esq., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FARRINGTON—June 21st, at Fyzabad, the wife of Major Farrington, 51st Light Infantry, of a son.

JOHNSON—June 22nd, at Dacca, the wife of J W Johnson, Offg Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

MAYER—June 24th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr Julius Mayer of a daughter.

RUSSELL—June 22nd, at Chupra, the wife of Dr C M Russell, of a son.

WATKINS—June 22nd, at the Army Clothing Agency, Alipore, Calcutta, the wife of Mr [illegible] Watkins, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

PRICE—McCULLOCH—June 23rd, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. O. Bromehead, M.A., Joseph, second son of William Price, Esq., the Cottage, Beech Lanes, near Birmingham, to Mary Anne, younger daughter of the late R. D. McCulloch, of Calcutta.

WOOD-MASON—HANNAH—June 24th, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Macalister Thomson, assisted by the Rev. K. S. Macdonald, cousin of the bride, James Wood-Mason, to Louisa, daughter of W. C. Hannah, Esq.

DEATHS.

BEGBIE—June 19th, at Royapooram, Madras, Florence Edith, infant daughter of Alex. P. W. Begbie, Acting Deputy Registrar, High Court, Madras.

MINTO—June 21st, at 1, Victoria Terrace, Camac Street, Calcutta, William Minto, Esq., of Tingri, Debroogurh, Upper Assam.

The Daily "Bombay Gazette," and the "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary" are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1874.

At last the Government has published its scheme for the reduction of the number of Colonels on the Indian establishment. The object of the scheme is to persuade a number of officers—ninety, it seems, is the number fixed—to forego their claim to serve with the pay of their rank until they are entitled to receive the "off-reckonings" which bring a retiring Colonel's pension up to £1,125 a year. The inducement held out is the offer of "an annuity representing "the estimated value of their prospective claim "to the off-reckonings, or its capitalised value," in addition to the full pay of their rank, it being understood however that this full pay is not to exceed £4[illegible], any special regulations allowing a different scale of pension notwithstanding. It is calculated that this scheme will enable an officer of 32 years' service to retire with a pension of £964 a year, instead of waiting for the Colonel's allowance; that is to say, his prospective claim to the allowance will be worth to him an annuity of £964 less £456, or £508 a year. If he resolves to capitalize this annuity, then, on the supposition that Major-General Hanyngton's tables are adopted, the lump sum he ought to receive from Government will be £5,185. This bait of capitalizing the annuity will, we fancy, be very attractive to many men who would not care to retire for the sake of the annuity, and we have no doubt that the required number of officers willing to go will come forward in all three armies. India will pay something more for a time in order to avoid being encumbered with very heavy claims hereafter; and she will also have the satisfaction of pensioning off men whose services she does not require and who have long been anxious to be released from their thraldom.

The members of the Anti-Slavery Society, including Sir Bartle Frere himself, are evidently disquieted by the unsatisfactory results of that mission to Zanzibar which ought to have abolished the slave trade on the East Coast of Africa two years ago. It is natural that these worthy gentlemen should be annoyed, for although Sir Bartle Frere succeeded in getting a new postal contract for that skilfully-managed British India Steam Navigation Company which has so many good friends at the India Office, and although he preached to the Banians of Bombay, in his most persuasive tones, a sermon on the sinfulness of selling one's neighbour into slavery, the slave trade, in spite of sermons and mail steamers, appears to be as flourishing as ever. But the measures for the suppression of the trade which Sir Bartle thought it right to employ were plainly insufficient. The civilizing influence even of well-subsidized mail steamers is strictly limited; and, as for the Banians who deal in slaves, there is not one of them who would not now sell Sir Bartle Frere himself into slavery, if he could hope to make five rupees by the transaction. There is no other way of putting a stop to the trade than by making it clearly unprofitable; and even the vigorous action of Dr. Kirk, who threatened that he would apply to Admiral Cumming to bombard the town of Zanzibar unless the Sultan signed the treaty binding him to do his utmost to abolish the slave trade throughout his dominions, has, we learn from the recent reports of Captain Elton, had no appreciable result. There has been an improvement in the island of Zanzibar, but all down the coast of the mainland the traffic in slaves is as brisk as ever, and it will remain so until some stronger hand than the Sultan's is entrusted with the execution of the treaty. Sir Bartle Frere and other leaders of the deputation which waited upon Lord Derby at the beginning of this month now recommend the adoption of fresh and more stringent measures in order to make Africa a free country. Sir Bartle would like the Foreign Office to dot all the East African coast, from Suez to Mozambique, with British Consulates, and he thinks that, if this were done, and the Western nations of Europe were induced to declare the slave trade piracy, so that the French and other flags could no longer be used for the protection of slavers, a stronger [illegible] maintained in the Red Sea [illegible] might deal a death[illegible] [illegible] latter suggestion [illegible] regards the former [illegible] retorted that [illegible] England nevertheless [illegible] places where the [illegible] course, Sir Bartle [illegible] [illegible] be protected; but [illegible] the courage to say so. Mr. E. Sturge struck at the root of the whole difficulty when he said that it was of no use trying to capture slavers unless the institution of slavery in Egypt and other Mahomedan countries was done away with. So long as the demand for slaves exists, the supply will always be maintained. But the Khedive himself, who is [illegible] the most enlightened of Eastern potentates, frankly admitted, two years ago, in conversation with Sir Bartle Frere, that he dared not attempt to overthrow the most cherished of the domestic institutions of his people; and, as the growing wealth of Egypt is bringing free labour into greater disrepute every day and enlarging the market for slaves, it is idle for Sir Bartle to talk about the Khedive's good intentions in the matter. We have to deal with facts, not with intentions; and there is not the slightest chance that slavery will cease to exist in Egypt, Turkey, and Persia, until foreign pressure of a far from gentle kind is applied to the rulers of those countries. But it is also certain that Lord Derby is not the man to apply this necessary pressure. The foreign policy of England, in fact, so long as his Lordship remains in office, will probably be one of absolute quiescence. The State paper on "Aden affairs," issued the other day by the Government of India, shows that Turkey, in her negotiations with England ventures even to assume an imperial and aggressive tone, while England hesitates and argues and compromises, and shows herself ready, in short, to do anything but put down at once with strong hand the insolent pretensions of the Porte, asserted and reasserted by the Turkish Foreign Minister, to the sovereignty of the whole Arabian Peninsula. One would almost fancy, in reading the narrative of the high-handed way in which the Turkish authorities have set at naught and still show their contempt for the claims and remonstrances of the rulers of Aden, that the Turks were dealing, not with Englishmen, but with Portuguese. No one familiar with the history of Yemen during the last twelve months can help laughing at the absurdity of the notion that England is still able to do anything she likes in the East, even to the extent of reforming society in Turkey and Egypt.

Sir Leopold Heath's manly and sensible letter to the *Standard* affords a favourable contrast to the wild proposals of the Anti-Slavery Society. With all a sailor's directness, Admiral Heath points out that the mere strengthening of the British squadron can never effect the philanthropic purpose of the British people. His own cruisers were very successful when he commanded in these seas, in capturing slavers; but only a ridiculously small percentage of the number of slaves exported were taken and set free. And the export, the Admiral thinks with Mr. Sturge, will go on briskly so long as slaves are wanted in the countries bordering the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. A partial interference with the slave trade, such as the Sultan of Zanzibar has unwillingly attempted, may raise the price of slaves, and increase their sufferings, but it will not kill the demand for slaves as household servants in Egypt, Turkey, and Persia. That demand may die out gradually, in the course of a generation perhaps, if means be found of stopping the supply of African slaves, not here and there and intermittently, but constantly and along the whole eastern coast of Africa. It will not, however, be supposed that Admiral Heath advocates—what would probably after all be ineffectual, even if England would go to the expense of it, and other nations would permit it to be established—a strict blockade of the coast by the British navy for the next thirty years. His idea is that our operations must always be unsuccessful until we found at least one free British settlement on the coast in which fugitive slaves may take refuge and from which the glad tidings may go forth through all Africa that England is in earnest in her determination to put an end to a traffic which demoralizes the people and keeps the country in a deplorable state of poverty. Without such a settlement to give an example of what free labour and free trade can accomplish, the work of our cruisers will be as endless and as useless as that of the Sisyphus.

The discussion that has been carried on for some months on the subject of the Carting Agency has never taken a personal turn, for it is not the Agent but the system which he represents that is so objectionable. The defence that "A. B." set up in our columns on Saturday last, of Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee, the Carting Agent for both our lines of railway, is quite unnecessary, for no one, we believe, finds fault with him personally, and therefore the complimentary terms in which "A. B." refers to Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee may pass amidst general applause. "A. B." however, leads the public to suppose that the contract with Mr. Byramjee, which was made at the beginning of this year by the B. B. and C. I. Railway for two years, was after tenders had been publicly advertised for, whereas the truth is that that contract was concluded by *private* arrangement. Why the contract entered into by the G. I. P. Railway with Mr. Byramjee was publicly advertised in the usual way, and made for *one year* only, whilst the contract with the B. B. and C. I. Railway was privately arranged for *two years*, has not been explained. This latter Railway has the sea as a powerful competitor, and yet it does not appear that any attempt has been made to remove the obstructions to its traffic that the Carting Agency certainly causes, but a long term is agreed to with the Carting Agent, notwithstanding repeated remonstrances on the part of the merchants, in Bombay, Surat, and other stations on that line. The exact state of the matter is as follows:—The Carting Agent undertakes to deliver goods at a uniform rate within 5 miles of the terminus of either line. The greatest portion of the goods on the B. B. and C. I. Railway—nearly the whole—that the Carting Agent is under contract to remove from each terminus, is carried to the Cotton Green; the distance from Boree Bunder terminus to the Cotton Green is [illegible], and the distance from the Colaba Terminus to the Cotton Green is from one-quarter to half a mile; therefore the Carting Agent carries the greatest portion of the goods an average distance of three-quarters of a mile, but he receives the money for carrying them on an average of 5 miles. Whatever may be the cost of carrying small parcels to Malabar Hill and other equally distant places, the charge for carrying a ton of goods to Colaba Cotton Green ought to be according to actual distance, and on no other basis. "A. B." maintains that 12 annas a ton is not too much to charge; but a ton of goods may at any time be removed from Boree Bunder to the Colaba Cotton Green for 6 annas, and we hear that even less than that is often paid; again, the cost of removing a ton of cotton from the Colaba Terminus to the Cotton Green is certainly not more than 6 annas. The absurdity of charging merchants 12 annas a ton from either the Boree Bunder Terminus or from the Colaba Terminus to the Cotton Green is very evident, and yet this is what both companies have agreed to, and one of them has done so by private arrangement up to the end of the year 1875. This is not a question of efficient performance of the work of removing goods, but it is a question entirely as to the cost of removing a ton of goods to the Cotton Green from either terminus of our two railways. The Companies have agreed to pay the Carting Agent the same sum for his work, though the distance in the one instance is more than double that in the other. A reform in such a very unbusiness-like arrangement as this is demanded, and no half measures, like the 9 annas drawback permitted on the G. I. P. Railway, or the 4½ annas allowed on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, will satisfy the merchants, whilst the balance left out of the 12 annas contract rate, of 3 annas in the one case and 7½ in the other, is also paid [illegible] as part of the [illegible] rate [illegible] merchants the [illegible] and allow them [illegible] the full rates paid to the Carting Agent when they remove their goods in their own carts. Anything less than this is unjust and most unbusiness-like.

[illegible] I to rec[illegible] to seven [illegible] and with a view [illegible] inducements were held out to some of the senior "Service" Pilots and also to certain of the licensed Pilots to retire upon bonus, for which purpose the expenditure of £23,000 was sanctioned by the Government of India. A resolution of the Government of Bengal, dated the 22nd instant, published in the last Bengal Government Gazette, sets forth that fourteen Pilots have already been permitted to retire; eight of whom, branch Pilots of the old service, have received bonuses amounting in the aggregate to £9,600; three Master Pilots, and three Mate Pilots, also of the old service, have received sums aggregating £3,900 and £3,600 respectively. In addition to the above, six licensed masters and three licensed mates are permitted to retire, as from the 1st July the payments to them being £3,425 and £1,300 respectively; thus making a total of £21,885. Another Pilot has also applied to be allowed to retire, under certain reservations, the bonus to whom would be £600. These payments would leave a balance in hand of £515, which is to be retained to meet any additional payments which it may be necessary to make on claims which have been advanced in certain cases by Pilots who have been permitted to take the bonus. There were others who were desirous of retiring, but their wishes could not be complied with, as the grant is already exhausted. This reduction still leaves the strength of the establishment at 54 Service and 23 Licensed Pilots and no vacancies occurring from death or retirement will be filled up until the number is reduced to 70. Consequent upon this reduction the Master Attendant is called upon to submit definite proposals for lessening the number of vessels employed as Pilot Brigs. This scheme, we are told, has given satisfaction to no one, and one Calcutta paper thinks that it is a subject that the Chamber of Commerce might well take under consideration. It appears to us that any matter affecting the number of vessels to be employed in the service will be finally determined by Captain Bythesea, who has the chief control now of all matters Marine. Orders respecting the grading of the Pilots and the readjustment of the percentage of fees allowed to Pilots will be shortly issued.

GRAIN MEASURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Dr. Blaney, with his well-known zeal in the interest of the poor natives, has again addressed you on the subject of grain measures, and, in doing so, has called upon me to answer some questions for the sake of establishing, as he says, my own statements. I shall endeavour, first, to answer the questions in the order they are put, and then give my reasons to show that there is no important point in the argument involved in them.

1. There are no standard dimensions for the furrah used in Salsette.

2. All the sides and bottom are not necessarily equal.

3. The shape of the strike is that of a large thick ruler, the diameter and length varying, the former I believe from one to two inches, and the latter according to the size of the furrah itself.

4. I have seen some furrahs with bars, and others without them. The bars are fixed on the top of all the four sides, and there is also one in the middle resting its two ends on two sides. These bars are thin, and agree in their length and breadth with the sides of the furrah on which they are fixed.

5. It must first be borne in mind that the authorized stamp is fixed on all the several pieces of wood employed in the construction of the furrah, so that any new piece introduced for the purpose of fraud is easily discoverable. The purchasers in Salsette, and I believe in Bombay also, when the seller is not of such undoubted character as to induce confidence in them, invariably test the correctness of the furrah by putting corn in it measured by paylees, which are also stamped measures. I have seen this done in dozens of cases. As soon as seventeen paylees of corn is thrown into the furrah and the strike is rolled over the corn without throwing off any portion or leaving a hollow on the surface, the purchaser is satisfied that the measure is a correct one. This test is a very easily obtained guarantee besides the stamp.

6. I do not quite understand this question. If Dr. Blaney means to ask whether furrah stamps could be made in such a manner as to deceive people, I say it is quite possible, for, if there can be men who can forge such things as currency notes, &c., there is no wonder if there will be others to forge a furrah with its stamps and all.

I give Dr. Blaney full credit for his deep-felt sympathies with the poor natives, but I must say that the improvement suggested will not remove the evil, even supposing that the evil does exist. In the first place it is not wise to fix standard literal dimensions, as the test of the measure whose correctness can be more easily and satisfactorily tested by ascertaining its capacity to hold a certain quantity of corn. As long as a furrah is capable of holding seventeen paylees of corn, what matters it whether it is square, oblong, or even circular in shape? It will always be more convenient to measure seventeen paylees of corn in a furrah than to measure each of its sides to see if it is perfectly square, and whether the thickness of the planks is not a tenth or a twentieth part of an inch more or less than the authorized thickness. The poor natives, who have to deal with a large measure like a furrah, take good care of themselves by seeing that the strike is straight and even, and that the measure does not hold more or less than seventeen paylees of corn. It will certainly be a great hardship upon them if they have to measure not only the length and breadth of each side and of the bottom and the thickness of the planks and of the iron bars. If they are not nice enough to the smallest part of a fraction of an inch in their measurement they will be losers.

On the whole, I think that the plan now in use for certifying the correctness of the measure, viz., by means of stamping the wood, is the best that could have been adopted. The only improvement that can be made in it is by making the stamp in such a way as to render it a difficult task to forge it. The remedy suggested by Mr. Bapty and supported by Dr. Blaney appears to me quite inefficacious. It will add to the inconvenience and confusion of the dealers, while it will not in the least remove the chance of poor natives being defrauded.

S. H.

NEWS-LETTERS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

N. W. PROVINCES AND OUDH, 26th June.

The rain is coming every day, at all events in this part of India. Bless you, it would have done your heart good—or, not yours, by the way, for you are accustomed to that sort of thing on your side—to have seen the torrents of rain we had in Oudh between 4 and 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening last. It came down in a perfect torrent, "cats and dogs heads downwards." At the station of Lucknow and the country around the city, the roads and grounds were flooded. In truth since the date of my last letter, we have had our full share of that bounteous gift of Heaven, the twice-blessed rain. The whole country is clothed in lovely emerald garb—

> "Now nature hangs her mantle green
> On every blooming tree."

On the same night, Tuesday, a loaded waggon at Harrenai, on the railway station, fourteen miles from this, in the Cawnpore direction, though loaded, was blown over by the force of the wind, and on to the transit through line of rail. Special engines with screw-jacks, &c., were telegraphed for from Lucknow, but no clearance was made till late at night, and the train from Cawnpore was not able to put in an appearance till past midnight. The passengers by her, who should have reached Lucknow at 8 p.m., must have exercised their patience a little. There is a rumour abroad that the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway bridge across the Goomtee at Jounpore has been swept away by a late flood. I have been unable to obtain particulars or to discover whether there be any truth in the report.

You may have noticed a statement in the Allahabad journal concerning a Mr. Blanchett, who has been charged with a criminal breach of trust before a magistrate of that city, of Government stamps to the value of Rs. 11,000 and upwards, which does not include paper to the value of Rs. 3,000 that had been anonymously returned by him. He has been committed to the Sessions, and will doubtless, as I then shall say, pay the penalty of the crime which he has fully confessed. [illegible] comments to make bearing on the case [illegible] on the individual himself, who is pretty well known in the North-West Provinces. What I have to point out is how an uncovenanted subordinate in so lucrative and responsible a position as Mr. Blanchett held [illegible] accounts; salary [illegible] security was to be required to the amount of Rs. [illegible],000, either in Government Promissory Notes or Household Property." Now, Mr. Blanchett's substantive pay was Rs. 356 a month, and there were other allowances that increased the sum another Rs. 100. Again, should unlimited trust and confidence in a man slacken or stay an obvious duty that ought never to be left undone by the head of such a department; that is, the close periodical scrutiny of valuable effects of which he is virtually in charge and for which responsibility he draws a handsome salary. Does he get off scot-free? There is extant somewhere an old order by the late Court of Directors, subsequently endorsed by the Secretary of State, that no servant of the Government should engage in trade; and this I take to be that, though he may have an interest he shall have no personal concern with mercantile transactions in the genuine acceptation of those terms. For instance, at Allahabad many uncovenanted servants of the Government, in order to enable them to bring together the fag ends of these hard times, maintained a retinue of boxwallas, who dispose of small consignments obtained from Calcutta. This method of improving one's income possesses a parabolic proclivity to the line of demarcation which defines the boundary between a leader and Government employ. Now, in Mr. Blanchett's case, there could be not a doubt. The fact was as notorious as his own existence at Allahabad that he was the principal proprietor and shareholder of the *Cunnington Warehouse*, the other being another uncovenanted servant of the Government and the active partner. He had been giving out for some length of time that the monies, of which he was possessed were brought to him by his wife in marriage, and that he was merely her agent in a business which involved receipts and expenditure that amounted to not less than Rs. 4,000 a month. Now, in a case such as this, the order above referred to should be strictly enforced. With the fluctuations in a general business that included the wine, beer, and spirit trade, and a large millinery establishment, a man is liable to be tempted to supplement losses by bringing to use what was not his own, specially when the same he grasped is the property of Government. If there [illegible] all their losses [illegible] they will be, the Public Prosecutor will move the Court to pass the most lenient sentence in its power. But this will be the least punishment that his crime involves. There is loss of position, pension, and the thousand and one surroundings that belong to a family man well-to-do in the world. How intensely wicked and selfish that being must be, who, unnecessitated, commits a crime that drags down to the depths of wordly ruin the innocent beings dependent on him. One more remark anent Mr. Blanchett, and I have done for the present. It appears that he was formerly employed in the N. W. P. Government Printing Press, and some of your readers may remember that in 1859 Mr. Longden, the Superintendent, left Allahabad by train for Futtehpore, leaving his wife and family behind him. He got down at the latter station, allowed the train to pass on and then went into the bath-room, and deliberately blew out his brains. I have good reason to remember the circumstances and the time, for Dr. Buist from Bombay succeeded Mr. Longden, only to die the following year at Calcutta. The papers of that period were very particular, it occurs to me, in desiring to impress upon the public that Mr. Longden's self-destruction arose in no way from the state of his pecuniary affairs or his public accounts. In fact, that it was occasioned as many others were at that time by some peculiar reaction in the nervous system of a few who had passed the dangers of the mutiny with a strong arm and a stout heart, but over whom there weighed an awful dread of some fearful impending invisible danger that would fall upon them, they knew not when, from some occult direction. It is a common subject of conversation now that certain defalcations in the press accounts with which Mr. Blanchett's name was mixed up, but which were all made good by Mr. Longden, so acted on the sensitive mind of the latter that he no longer cared to live under what I would term the remote shadow of an apparition of an imputation. It was not deemed expedient then publicly to hint the affair of the Government press accounts, yet he had as much to do with being unable to account for certain monies as your Cathedral tower. Mr. Blanchett, however, was dismissed from the post he held.

I was present, day before yesterday, at the Judge's Court to hear the grounds of the appeal in the case of Sinclair v. General Tombs and Government. These have already appeared in your issue of the 12th inst. Mr. Thomas, the barrister, appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Sinclair on his own behalf. The arguments lasted for seven hours by the Court clock, Mr. Sinclair having consumed five of them by arguing in a circle or labouring on a wordy tread-mill. Mr. Thomas sought permission to file a statement made by General Tombs, which was rejected by the Court below, and to have that statement admitted as evidence. It is one in which all the reasons are set forth by the General for taking the action he did and was given at the time when he was incapable of appearing in a Court to give evidence. Mr. Lincoln, the Civil Judge, rejected it under section 134 of the Civil Procedure Code. The Court did not think it necessary to admit the statement, as there was already sufficient evidence before it. Mr. Thomas then proceeded with the grounds of the appeal, which I shall summarise as briefly as possible. He said that when a man like Mr. Sinclair came into that Court to sue in an action for tort, he should come into it with clean hands and given General Tombs no cause whatever for the action taken. Why, there was any amount of evidence to prove that Mr. Sinclair was a dangerous man, and that if he were not absolutely insane, his eccentricities were such as to occasion alarm to two ladies who lived opposite, Mrs. Major Gully and Mrs. Major Campbell. When the General placed him under arrest, he had good reason to believe in the necessity for ordering Mr. Sinclair's restraint, for how was the appellant to find out when Mr. S.'s eccentricities ended and his violence would begin? He had dressed himself up as a Yankee captain—he had charged his chum, Mr. Reid, with a sugar-cane stick—he had struck a cowherd with a roasting spit. The learned counsel was of opinion that if Mr. Lincoln had in a similar way suffered from a blow with an iron spit, it is probable he would have applied some other term than that of eccentricity to the plaintiff's conduct. He regretted that the evidence of the ladies was not forthcoming, as a few other eccentricities, besides knocking a cowherd on the head with a spit, might have been given, and in his, the counsel's opinion, the best thing that could have been done for Mr. Sinclair was to take care of him. Mr. Thomas maintained that it was first necessary to arrest a man, conducting himself as Mr. Sinclair had been doing, before instituting an enquiry into his sanity. A formal procedure could be taken only after he was placed under restraint. Unfortunately the Divisional Magistrate and the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow was not present in the station, but in camp. The Cantonment Magistrate, Captain Gubbins, was in Fyzabad. What could General Tombs have done but to confine Mr. S. to his own house under an unarmed European guard. He was subjected to no indignity beyond the mere restraint. After he had been transferred to the civil power and "found an asylum in a jail, instead of a lunatic asylum," as remarked by Mr. Lincoln in his judgment, with that General Tombs was in no way responsible. (Here it was asserted that Mr. Sinclair need not have gone to jail had he found security to keep the peace, and this in itself was enough to prove that his conduct was not under control. An acrimonious discussion ensued, Mr. S. vehemently asserting that it was not the fact that friends would not come forward, but that he did not send for them, and would not send for them.) Mr Thomas was of opinion that the two Acts he had bracketted, 22 of 1864 and 31 of 1868, did give General Tombs power to act as he had done. Counsel reminded the Court that his side was responsible only by the 60 hours' restraint of the respondent, and not for anything that took place after he was made over to Captain Gubbins. As to the complimentary way in which the Court below had disposed of the point that he had brought the two Acts he had quoted to bear upon, all that he, the learned counsel, had to say was that Mr. Lincoln clearly did not understand Mr. Sinclair. It was not Mr. Thomas's intention that Mr. Lincoln should read the [illegible] together. If the [illegible] at the head of the police in the cantonments, and the police had power to arrest dangerous or insane persons, ergo, the appellant was empowered to act as he had done. As to the matter of the amount of damages, it was needless for him to say that Rs. 3,000 was an excessive amount, which would be at the rate of Rs. 50 an hour. In all actions for tort, it was a maxim in law that if the action of the party committing the tort was *bona fide*, only nominal damages were awarded. It was not for Mr. Sinclair to come into a Court and claim compensation for wrongs alleged to have been committed when these resulted from his own misconduct. Surely the Court will never permit a man to benefit by his own wrong. Then followed an argument regarding the standard by which the damages were assessed, viz., "the high-standing of General Tombs." Mr. Thomas appeared to think that imprisonment or restraint was the same, whether by a general or a policeman, and that the mere rank of the alleged wrong-doer did not justify the enhancement of an award. If any illegality had been committed, he was of opinion that compensation to the amount of Rs. 10 would have sufficed under all the circumstances.

Mr. Sinclair, in reply, recapitulated all the gross insults and wrongs he had suffered at the hands of the authorities. He had undergone unexampled outrages: not only had his liberty been restrained, but he attributes all the miseries he had subsequently to endure, his long imprisonment in jail for six months, all to the initiative illegal action of General Tombs, who had not a particle of law to support his cruel and tyrannical procedure. It was very well to assert that General Tombs was wholly irresponsible for all that subsequently occurred when he was made over to the civil power. But how was he made over? He was summoned to appear in Court to answer a charge of threatening another with assault; instead of being served with his summons, he was bodily removed and delivered over as a prisoner. Even General Tombs after he had placed him, Mr. Sinclair, under arrest, wished to get rid of him by transferring him to the Deputy Commissioner, Captain Montmorency, but that magistrate knew better than to share the responsibility of his act. But for his restraint by General Tombs, he would have been free to act in Mr. McDonald's case; as it was, he was no longer a free agent, and all that subsequently occurred to his arrest by the General, be attributes to that single act. He, Mr. Sinclair, would see that he received justice from the Courts of this Province. Much stress had been laid about the largeness of the compensation awarded. He himself cared little for the amount. Rs. 3,000 were but a poor salve for the indignities he had undergone. If no justice were done him here, he would go up to Her Majesty's Privy Council, and doubtless he would obtain there that expression on the part of the subordinates of the British Government in India that would in some measure compensate him for the unparalleled wrongs he has undergone at their hands.

[illegible] on of the [illegible] [illegible] to this subject. It is una[illegible] rize places, for with few exceptions [illegible] sively bad order, and the amount [illegible] by Government must be most care[illegible] to introduce better results. Recent[illegible] which is surrounded by a deep [illegible] a heavy fall of rain, became [illegible] some unfortunate travellers, returning [illegible] were detained for twenty-four hours with[illegible] (for you must know, Mr. Editor, [illegible] on this road). As regards the int[illegible] the furniture consists of a few [illegible] and a ricketty table which [illegible] slightest pressure and makes [illegible] a difficult undertaking. I have [illegible] ment, although economical, have [illegible] ture, whereas that of which I am [illegible] appearance of having been bought from [illegible] lumber room. Then, again, the doors do [illegible] and, indeed, in many cases do not ever [illegible] windows also are in much the same [illegible] venetians utterly useless for the purpose [illegible] they are put up. All this is exceedingly [illegible] and uncomfortable for travellers at this [illegible] season of the year, and might be so easily [illegible] if the [illegible] (generally natives) to [illegible] [illegible] ated were properly sup[illegible] not left quite so much to themselves.

I have also to complain of the roads. [illegible] drains are not opened in time, and directly [illegible] falls the roads are flooded, washing away the [illegible] which, besides ruining the road, entails a [illegible] expenditure in effecting repairs. Another [illegible] sance I observed some time ago was the [illegible] in which carts distributing the metal [illegible] the road, thereby probably laming horses [illegible] the springs of carriages.

[illegible] has suffered lately from [illegible] which has also had the effect of keeping [illegible] and although the climate is delightful, [illegible] suffering, and unless rain comes soon it [illegible] look-out for the crops.

Most of the residents have returned from [illegible] although a few are still at Panchgunny [illegible] break to travel. The station presents a [illegible] appearance than it did a fortnight ago.

There have been some changes of late. [illegible] the Collector, has been succeeded by Mr. [illegible] is very popular. Captain Moore took the [illegible] nel Jones, and I think everybody is glad [illegible] Mr. Spry back in his old appointment of [illegible] Collector.

With reference to the appointment of [illegible] Magistrate of this place, I cannot help [illegible] opinion, that the Government are making [illegible] abolishing this office. This is a large [illegible] still, and it is of the first importance to [illegible] ness from among the troops. For sev[illegible] Cantonment Magistrate and the late [illegible] Hapworth of the 3rd Hussars were [illegible] their endeavours to keep disease out of [illegible] were most successful, for Nuggur has [illegible] putation of being a very healthy [illegible] cholera was raging in the outlying villa[illegible] generally escaped, and the reason [illegible] strict quarantine which was establi[illegible] roads. Of course it was the Canton[illegible] with the support of the Collector and [illegible] District Superintendent of Police, wh[illegible] road to the cantonment to be watch[illegible] appointment is done away with, I c[illegible] duty it will be to look after such matt[illegible] ed that an officer on a salary of rup[illegible] appointed bazaar-master: but is he lik[illegible] the will or the energy to visit the [illegible] cantonment daily, or take the trouble [illegible] pilgrims in large numbers are pass[illegible] turn them aside; for it is through [illegible] generally that disease is brought [illegible] carried over the country. This false [illegible] Government ought to be denounced [illegible] terms, for not only do we run [illegible] most valuable soldiers, who have [illegible] State to great expense, but the [illegible] fellow-subjects are put in jeo[illegible] in crowded quarters of the [illegible] once any infectious disease has gai[illegible] spreads with such rapidity that the [illegible] medical profession experience great [illegible] cating it. This is so patent to every [illegible] that you ought through your power [illegible] the matter up. The magisterial pa[illegible] longing to this office has devolved [illegible] han, who has to give decisions on [illegible] miles from the city, and [illegible] has nothing to do. This is not [illegible] at, considering the trouble and [illegible] going from the city to the civil lan[illegible] persons will be found to give [illegible] which most probably in the end [illegible] want of sufficient evidence. It [illegible] that that decisions should be given [illegible] where the cases occur.

The history of the whole thing [illegible] your readers know:—We [illegible] nuggur an attempt was made [illegible] on the strong representations [illegible] the Government of Bombay by [illegible] ral of the division, and [illegible] by [illegible] traders here, Captain Moore [illegible] the confirmation of the Gov[illegible] decided on not retaining [illegible] appeal against this [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] on the [illegible] [illegible] woo, a [illegible] [illegible] r. Mirza [illegible] [illegible] fe, Dwark[illegible] [illegible] on the thi[illegible] [illegible] it [illegible] upo[illegible] [illegible] his [illegible] with an [illegible] he da[illegible]shed heavily [illegible] flict[illegible]g several [illegible] ed [illegible] der severely in [illegible] [illegible] aries attracted the [illegible] the assault. The [illegible] and Inspect[illegible] a confession to him [illegible] conduct by alleging [illegible] The penknife which [illegible] made over by him [illegible] was conveyed to the [illegible] insensibility, where [illegible] Ryan, acting 3rd M[illegible] the day to take her [illegible] then was rendered [illegible] [illegible] before he sa[illegible] [illegible] Ray[illegible] [illegible] an [illegible] Se[illegible] of the [illegible] tion, which I recei[illegible] I proceeded to a [illegible] On arriving there [illegible] ing, in custody of [illegible] ed the accused [illegible] to a room on the [illegible] was said to be [illegible] I saw a woman [illegible] observed that [illegible] her face. She [illegible] assaulted her, [illegible] whatever. I ha[illegible] The accused is [illegible] voluntarily [illegible] may be dealt [illegible] declined to [illegible] adjourned till [illegible] represented to [illegible] tained of the [illegible] the present [illegible] [illegible] his [illegible] jailer to keep [illegible] women, it may [illegible] condition.

COTTON [illegible] FROM BOMBAY.

From a statement submitted to Government by Mr. M. J. Shaw S[illegible], Acting C[illegible] and Reporter General of [illegible], we learn that during the month of May last 2,48,141 bales [illegible] candies, of the aggregate value of [illegible] were shipped from the Port of [illegible] External Ports and Foreign Indian [illegible]

ADEN NEWS REPORT.

[illegible] 17th [illegible]

The number of camels that entered [illegible] interior during the month of May was [illegible] 457 loads of coffee, 1,07[illegible] fruits and [illegible] wood and charcoal, [illegible] fodder, [illegible] pels, [illegible] water, and 629 miscellaneous [illegible]

There is a great scarcity of water [illegible] population is anxiously expecting a fall [illegible]

Sultan [illegible] Haidara bin Ahmed, the Fo[illegible] Ali bin Mes, the Howshabbee, are on a visit [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

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the reverend gentleman was considerably disfigured." The correspondent argues from this that something requires to be done to preserve the peace of the establishment (danger to which he apprehends,) and suggests the interposition of the Bishop if all other means should fail.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal must have had a lively time of it in Dacca, judging from the record of his proceedings furnished by the local paper. We are told that His Honour arrived there at about noon on Saturday the 20th and visited the Jail and Lunatic Asylum the same afternoon. He dined at the family mansion of the Hon. Khajeh Abdool Ghanie, C. S. I., in the evening, with some of the principal officials. The following morning, he drove to Naraingunge, where he inspected Mr. David's jute screws and held a conference with the principal rice dealers. On his return, he attended morning service in St. Thomas's Church. In the afternoon there was a tiffin, and in the evening a dinner, on board the yacht. On Monday morning he visited the Pheelkhanah and Jail, and, after breakfast, the Dacca College, the Madrassa, and Girls' School. On returning on board, there was a levée of the native gentlemen who had come to pay him a visit. Conspicuous among them, as may readily be conceived, were the Hon'ble Khajeh Abdool Ghanie, C. S. I., and his son, and Rai Kalinarain Choudhry, Rai Bahadoor of Bhowal and his only son and heir, young Rajendra Baboo. The Lieutenant-Governor and his party showed much attention and courtesy to these visitors. As soon as the levée terminated, his Honour, accompanied by the Commissioner, Magistrate, and Superintending Engineer, left for Manickgunge.

THE *Englishman* :— A considerable portion of the time and attention of the Judges sitting on the Original Side of the High Court, Calcutta, was occupied during the past week in hearing a series of arguments on the question whether a judgment-debtor who has been arrested in execution of a decree, and who is possessed of a salary, can claim his discharge from custody on giving up all his property under the provisions of section 273 of the Civil Procedure Code, and section 8 of Act XXIII. of 1861. The point arose in the suit of *Coombe v. Caw*. The defendant, Captain Caw, is shipping master, and has a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem. He was arrested in execution of the decree, and applied for his discharge under the above sections. The application came on before Mr. Justice Macpherson on Tuesday last, when his Lordship, having some doubts as to whether they applied to the case of a salaried officer, directed the matter to be argued before himself and Mr. Justice Pontifex. This was accordingly done on Wednesday, but without any decision being come to, as their Lordships thought that, in order to settle the question once for all, it would be well to have it re-argued before a bench of three Judges, and an order to that effect was made with the consent of both parties. This further argument took place on Friday before the Chief Justice and Justices Macpherson and Pontifex,—Messrs. Kennedy and Branson appearing for Captain Caw, and Mr. Lowe showing cause against the discharge on behalf of the plaintiff. The discussion extended over some hours, and the unanimous judgment of the Court, which was delivered by the Chief Justice, was that, on the proper constructions of these sections, the mere fact of a judgment-debtor being a person drawing a salary would not prevent his claiming and obtaining his discharge under their provision.

THE OPENING GAME OF THE FOOT-BALL CLUB.

LAST night the Football Club turned out for the first time this season. About two dozen players prepared
o meet each other—not so many as were expected.
ides were chosen by Tennent and Lushington, and
fter Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, the President, gave the
rmal " kick off," a shout from the contending forces
timated to the vast concourse of spectators that the
me had commenced in earnest. Tennent's force played
th the wind in their favour. In the first few minutes
nnent showed his agility by following up some clever
bbles by Boevey, and picking up the ball, with
ch he ran fairly into goal. A dispute arose as to
ther the ball had not been picked up " off side," and
le the matter was in dispute Tennent happened to
out of goal with the ball, and a " maul " instant-
sued, which resulted in the ball being knocked
d the goal line, where it was touched down by one
shington's men. The game then proceeded with
g fortunes. After half-time was called, Tennent's
forced the ball well down into the territory of
enemies, and a scrimmage ended in the
ribbling behind the goal line, where it
martly touched down by Boevey. A
at goal by Branson failed, and as by
me everybody seemed to be thoroughly
ed out," in proof whereof a small army of
ed and wounded players had wended their way
alkajee's restaurant, " no game " was cried.
re several players conspicuous by their ex-
—Branson, Hart, Crawford, Weir, A. Turner,
Cartwright, Cope, Hardcastle, and (of course)
ers Lushington and Tennent. It is to be
t next Thursday evening, when the second
he season will be played, the forwards will be
vided with " bellows " than they were last
The weather, too, was hot, and the ground
exceedingly uncomfortable to be spilled

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cased and
he latter claim
the deceased was
lowed by the prisoner
his hand. They met
them, and the prisoner
which he then threw down
said on behalf of the prisoner
act on grave and sudden provocat
find from the evidence that no
passed which might have occasioned
deceased was going with a large copper
so that it was not likely he would have b
tion to defend himself, much less to att
person.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Seroo Shaik Goolam Hossein said—I am a d
in chunam and live at Kharrak. On the morning of Saturday, the 20th instant, I remember seeing Currim Mooljee going along the Kharrak road with a copper box in his hand. I saw the prisoner come running from behind him. Addressing Currim in very indecent language, he said, " Give my money." Currim stood still and prisoner struck him a blow in the neck with the knife, now produced. Currim said nothing until he was struck, and he only cried " ah." Prisoner struck another blow, upon which Currim fell down to the ground. Prisoner threw down the knife near the head of the deceased and ran away. I was standing a few paces from the deceased. I and many other persons pursued the prisoner, crying out " murder, murder," and prisoner was stopped and arrested by two policemen. The knife was picked up by a police sepoy.

Rannoo Sonajee said—I am a bullock hackery driver and live at Kharrak. About 7 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 20th instant, I was going along the Kharrak road when I saw the prisoner walking fast with an open knife in his hand. The deceased was walking at an ordinary pace along the same road. I was about ten or fifteen paces in front of them and was coming from the opposite direction. I heard no words pass between them. Immediately that prisoner got up to deceased he struck him two blows with the knife. Deceased cried out after the first blow was struck. There was but a very short interval between the two blows. Prisoner threw down the knife near the head of the deceased and ran away. I and others followed him. He was arrested by two policemen. They found another knife (a penknife) in his hand on his being arrested. He was taken to where the deceased was lying in the road. Deceased was bleeding profusely from wounds in the side of the neck. There was blood upon the prisoner's clothes and upon the knife which was lying near the deceased's head. Deceased was removed to the hospital, but died before admission.

Rahimtoola Mooljee said—I live in the Kharrak road and am the brother of the deceased Currim. He was well on the night of the 19th inst. when I gave him this copper box. I next saw him the following morning lying in the Kharrak road with wounds in his neck. He was bleeding profusely. I and others removed him to the hospital, where the doctor pronounced him to be dead. I saw this copper box and this knife in charge of a sepoy. The prisoner's clothes were covered with blood. I knew the prisoner before. About fifteen months ago, he was in partnership for a month with me and my brother. In consequence of a dispute between us three, the partnership was dissolved. Prisoner occasionally came to my house until a month ago. He was apparently on good terms with me. I and my brother lived separately for the last six months. Prisoner was on speaking terms with my brother.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hart.—Prisoner never claimed any money from us after the close of the partnership. Twelve months after the dissolution of the partnership, prisoner wanted to become partner in our umbrella shop. We kept two shops, one for the sale of old lace and another for the sale of umbrellas.

Prisoner to witness—Did not your bad conduct to me for the last year and a half drive me mad? My children are starving.

His Lordship told prisoner to communicate whatever he had to say to his counsel, who would put questions founded upon it if he thought proper.

To the Court—We had a writing on stamped paper from prisoner for Rs. 59 and an action was brought against him.

Rahimatbai said—I am the widow of the deceased Currim Mooljee. On the 20th instant, he left the house about half-past 6 o'clock in the morning with this copper box. I next saw his dead body at the mosque. The prisoner was my husband's partner. They met each other in the road. Prisoner had not been to my house for the last twelve months.

Some other witnesses were examined. Dr. Sidney Smith described the wounds he had seen on the deceased's person. There were three wounds in all, two of which in the neck were very serious. The evidence of Mr. Crummy, Superintendent of Police, showed that there was a small wound on the little finger of prisoner's right hand.

Mr. Hart, in addressing the jury for the prisoner, said he would not contend that the witnesses, who saw the prisoner inflict the blows, were mistaken as to his identity. He would submit that the prisoner received grave and sudden provocation and that he thereupon struck the deceased; or that the deceased first struck him, and that the prisoner used the knife in self-defence. There was another hypothesis which was favoured by the prisoner's conduct in Court in the presence of the jury, and that was that the prisoner was of unsound mind. In any case he would submit that there was no proof of premeditation; and that the prisoner's act was due to the sudden impulse of a moment. The learned counsel admitted that prisoner's was the hand that committed the murder; but he urged that the circumstances were such as to make it a matter of considerable doubt whether his act could be brought under the denomination of murder. The jury must have seen he was a man of a very excitable nature, and the slightest cause might have lashed him into a fury. He could not therefore be said to have acted with premeditation.

His Lordship summed up the case. The jury, after a very short consultation, returned a verdict of guilty of murder.

On being asked if he had anything to say in his defence, prisoner said— Currim Mooljee had promised by God to maintain me for life by giving me one-half share in his business. He was to supply the money for the business, and I was to have the sole control. He and his brother learned under me the art of extracting gold and silver from old lace. They then quarrelled with me and set up a shop in opposition to me. I have two children, who are starving, one daughter six years old and another three months old. I have no money, and I beg that I may be allowed to be buried according to the usages of my caste.

His Lordship then formally sentenced prisoner to death. During his trial he maintained a defiant attitude and even abused Constable Brewin, who told him not to speak. His nonchalance did not forsake him when he heard the sentence of death pronounced, and he walked away from the dock with a bold, measured step

CHEATING.

Arthur Kirkby pleaded guilty to a charge of cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing a delivery of property, and of fraudulently and dishonestly using as genuine a forged document, knowing it to be forged. He was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months.

HOUSE-BREAKING BY NIGHT.

Rama Jannoo who pleaded guilty to a charge of housebreaking by night and theft, and to a previous conviction, was sentenced to be imprisoned for three years.

A SIMILAR CASE.

Abdool Hoosein pleaded guilty to a similar charge, and, being an old offender, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

THEFT.

Heeroo Ramjee, who is already in jail for another offence, pleaded guilty to a charge of theft, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for a year and a half on the expiration of the sentence he is now undergoing.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Balla Shaik Husson Choglay was charged with criminal breach of trust, theft, and criminal misappropriation; and was, on pleading guilty, sentenced to be imprisoned for three years.

The following case was heard after luncheon before his Lordship and a common jury :—

MRS. LENNON'S CASE.

Meer Ahmed Khan, a Pathan, was charged with adultery, at the instance of Henry Lennon, with his wife, Emma Sophia Lennon, who became a convert to Islamism on the 3rd inst. Mr. Farran appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Budroodin for the prisoner.

Mr. Farran, in addressing the jury, said the prosecutor in this case was married to Emma Sophia Bonsey at Poona some time in 1872. They lived together as man and wife and had latterly been living in Bombay. Some time before the charge was made in the Police Court, the prisoner seemed to have visited the house of the prosecutor in Bombay, and shortly afterwards she left her husband's house. On the morning of the 18th inst., accompanied by two or three policemen, prosecutor went to Mrs. Lennon's house on the Kharrak road, where the prisoner and Mrs. Lennon were residing. They proceeded to an upper room and knocked at the door and called out to open. After about fifteen minutes it was opened, when it was seen that Mrs. Lennon's hair was in a dishevelled state and the prisoner was standing by the cot. This was about 5 o'clock in the morning; and under the circumstances, the prosecutor had reason to believe that the prisoner had had sexual intercourse with his wife. Reading section 497 of the Penal Code, under which the charge was laid, the learned counsel said he would prove the marriage, and that the prisoner knew that the woman was the wife of another. The law did not require proof of the act of sexual intercourse, and the learned counsel intended to give such evidence as common sense would rely upon in such a case. In support of his argument, Mr. Farran read the remarks of Mr.

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duced my marriage
warrant. It was kept
was read over to my wif
soner, I believe on the 8th
3rd April in the company
two other Mahomedans.
Sirdarkhan Hajeekhan
Police. On the morning of the
panied the last witness to a house
road. We knocked at a door on the
voice said in Hindoostani—" Wait ; put
It was a male voice. After a lapse of fiftee
minutes, the prisoner at the bar opened the
asked, " Why did you come " ? Pointing to th
cutor, I said that he complained that his wif
brought a watch, a bed sheet, and an army me
saw a European woman standing near
door was opened. When we ent
the cot. Prisoner, pointing to the madam, said, " You must ask her if she brought any of his things."

Cross examined by Mr. Budroodin—I have heard that prosecutor's wife has become a Mahomedan. On the 18th inst. when we went to the house, it was about a quarter-past 5 o'clock, the Mahomedan prayer-time. There was a mat on one side ; but I cannot say whether it was used for prayer or not. It is true that Mahomedans do pray on China mats. The prisoner was dressed as he is now, except that he had no turban on. It was the morning prayer time.

One more police witness was examined.

Mr. Budroodin, in addressing the jury, said he had nothing to urge against the marriage certificate ; but the material question was, was the prisoner aware that the woman was the prosecutor's wife? An ignorant man like the prisoner, a Pathan, could not be presumed to have known the contents of the marriage certificate. As to the evidence bearing upon the charge the learned counsel said it was insufficient and inconclusive. The fact was that the prisoner, after praying about 4 o'clock in a neighbouring mosque, went to the house where the woman was to impart religious instruction. He went for that purpose sometimes, and at other times other persons went to the house. Besides it was a common belief among Mahomedans of the class to which the prisoner belonged that a conversion to Mahomedanism was concurrent with a dissolution of marriage. (Refers to the case of Munchar Raejee, 5, Bombay High Court Reports.) The parties in that case were Hindus ; but still, said the learned counsel, the principle of the Court's decision applied to the pre-
Wit
Emma S were called for the defence.
she was a Mussulman, when called into the box, said affirmed and not sworn on the was therefore solemnly Mussulman now. I cannot give my She said—I am a the Mussulman quarter. On the morning when in prosecutor came with the police, the prisoner was in the same room with me. He came there about half-past 4 or a quarter to 5 o'clock ; he came to teach me the Mussulman form of prayer. There was no improper familiarity between me and the prisoner. Besides him there are several persons who came to give me instruction early in the morning during the time of prayer as well as during the day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Farran—I have been living in that room since the 2nd inst. I myself pay the rent: four rupees a month. I have paid no rent yet ; the month is not expired yet. I first made the acquaintance of the prisoner when I became a Mahomedan on the 3rd instant. I had seen him and others previously. I know a little Hindoostanee. Proceedings were taken against me in the Police Court for bigamy. Prisoner attended the Court during the course of the proceedings. He did not take me to and from the Police Court ; but he used to attend there regularly. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the language to have informed prisoner of the nature of the proceedings. Others have told him, I believe. He had been to give me instruction only once before. On the day the charge was dismissed, I went in a shigram with the prisoner and another Mussulman. They left me at the door of my room.

To the foreman of the jury—I have not paid much attention to the form of prayer the prisoner taught me. My mind has been too much shocked by the loss of my children.

To Mr. Farran—I can repeat nothing of the form of prayer I was taught. I did not hear the prisoner say on the morning of the 18th instant, he would open the door after dressing. The door was opened in five minutes after the knock. My dress was arranged before the prisoner came in. My husband called me two or three bad names, to which I made no answer. I certainly did not cry on the occasion.

To Mr. Budroodin—A Mahomedan and his family live in the room adjoining mine. There is a door of communication between the two rooms which is kept open at my request.

A Mahomedan witness, who lives in the room next to Mrs. Lennon's, stated that, on the morning of the 18th instant, he saw Mrs. Lennon's servant, an old woman, open the door and admit the prisoner. Two or three minutes later, the police came, and being frightened, witness went away. The door of communication is a strong door and always remained closed. It was closed as usual on the morning of the 18th instant.

Another witness stated that, on the night of the 17th instant, prisoner slept in his room, which he did not leave until the prayer-time, 4 o'clock.

Mr. Farran did not consider it necessary to reply on the evidence for the defence.

His Lordship having summed up, the jury, after a brief consultation, returned a verdict of guilty of the offence of adultery.

On being asked if he had anything to say in his defence, prisoner said—I am innocent. If your Lordship think I have committed the offence, I pray your Lordship may turn me out of the British Empire. I pray your Lordship may not send me to jail : I shall submit to any amount of flogging.

His Lordship sentenced prisoner to six months' simple imprisonment.

STATE OF THE CROPS AND PEOPLE IN THE N.-W PROVINCES.

BUSTEE, 20th and 23rd June.—Weather extremely favourable to agriculture. Rainfall general and steady. From five to twenty-one tenths up to 19th, and three days' heavy rain since. All relief works closed, and labourers gone to their houses, where there is plenty of employment in cultivation. Numbers in workhouse about 250 in Bustee and 560 in Bansee.

Goruckpore, 19th June.—Weather extremely favourable. Rainfall everywhere sufficient. Sowing progressing favourably. No increase in distress. Report of suffering in Kussia contradicted, and that of emigration to Chumparun not confirmed. Numbers at three workhouses 1,020.

Ghazeepore, 22nd and 24th June.—Weather favourable. Rain well distributed. Cultivation going on well. Numbers on Russerah relief work 1,292.

Mirzapore, 22nd June.—Rain steady and general. Agricultural prospects could not be better. Condition of Doodhee favourable. All Government relief works closed.

Benares, 22nd and 24th June.—Rain continues. Rice being sown. Prospects good.

Azimgurh, 20th June.—Rain general, eight to forty-four tenths.

Jounpore, 28th June.—Rain abundant. All khureef crops being sown or done sowing.

Allahabad, 21th June.—Rain from seventeen to forty tenths. [illegible]

Banda, 19th June (Kirwee, 20th).—Rainfall good and abundant, fourteen to twenty-four tenths. Sowing continues. Cotton has begun to sprout. Employment in fields plentiful. Number in poorhouse 450.

Humeerpore, 20th June.—Rainfall good, fifteen to forty-three tenths. Sowings have begun. Number on relief works 1,971, in poorhouses 471.

Jaloun, 20th June.—Rainfall pretty general since the 14th ; ploughing goes on, and some early khureef sown. Number on relief works 877. Prospects good.

Jhansie, 23rd June.—Rainfall seven-tenths.

Cawnpore, 24th June.—Average rainfall thirty-five tenths. Ploughing and sowing go on favourably.

Futtehgurh, 24th June.—Rainfall four to fifteen tenths. Prospects good.

Agra, 24th June.—No rain till 24th, when heavy shower fell. Weather favourable for cultivation.

Allygurh, 24th June.—No rain except six-tenths at Khyre till 24th, when fell at Allygurh.

Meerut, June.— two inches. Sowing p

Saharunpore, 24th June.—Rain sixteen tenths. Prospects good.

Bijnour, 22nd June.—Rainfall two to twenty-two tenths. None in Chandpore. Ploughing continues ; rice sown where rain has been heavy.

little or no rain during the week. Ploughing and sowing partly stopped in consequence.

Six and four-tenths in outlying parts. Sowing of all khureef except rice goes on.

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deposited on a basket,
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No. 3 the coarsest, which sell
Rs. 8 to 10, and Rs. 6 to 8 per vis
silk is usually bartered for other goods
call on them for the purpose, the Yabbains
venturing abroad. Some of the parboiled
sold as food to Burmese and others, and is appa
lished as such ! The taste of the chrysalis is said
semble that of the almond.

Besides the occupation of sericulture they grow vegetables sufficient for their own consumption, and if the season is not far advanced raise also paddy for themselves ; if the family be large the women attend to the silkworm and the men to the paddy. When the silkworm season (*i. e.* from November to February) is over, they attend to boat or canoe making, some families entirely devoting themselves to the former, while others confine themselves to the latter. They generally turn out small canoes holding from one to four people and upwards. A large number of hulls of the canoe in its unfinished state are annually sold to Burmese traders who take their purchase down to Rangoon or Pegu, where they are fitted up and exposed for sale, the hull from twenty-two to five rupees a piece, and the canoe
The Yabbains are honest people.
—*Rangoon Mail.*

THE COLONELS' RETIREMENT SCHEME.

GENERAL ORDER BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, THE 25TH JUNE 1874.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that, with a view to the advantage which will be derived to the public service from a reduction in the present number of field officers in the Indian Army, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to sanction the adoption of the following measures :—

I. During the present year—1874—ninety (90) officers of the Staff Corps and Cavalry and Infantry of the Indian Army will be permitted to retire from the service receiving, in addition to the pension to which they may be entitled by length of service under existing regulations, not exceeding the full pay pension of a Colonel (£456-5-0 per annum), an annuity representing the estimated value of their prospective claim to the Colonel's allowance, or its capitalized value as they may prefer.

II. This offer is restricted to substantive Lieutenant-Colonels who shall have completed 24 years' service from the date of first commission, on or before the date from which they apply to retire, who may either, 1st, have been appointed to one of the Staff Corps on or before the 12th September 1866, and can claim the Colonel's allowance under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866 ; or, 2ndly, may be entitled, under G. O. G. G. of the 12th September 1862, to the Colonel's allowance after 12 years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

III. Ninety officers will be allowed to retire under these conditions. The number will be distributed as follows :—

For Bengal	...	... 40
„ Madras	...	... 30
„ Bombay	...	... 20
Total	...	... 90

In the event of the whole of the retirements allotted to a particular Presidency not being taken up in that Presidency, those remaining will be rateably divided between the other Presidencies.

IV. Applications to retire will be considered and disposed of according to seniority from the date of first commission.

V. Officers wishing to retire under the terms of this order must, whether in or out of India, submit their applications so as to reach the office of the Adjutant General of their respective Presidencies not later than the 1st of October, 1874, and they must state in their applications the day upon which they propose to retire, such day being not earlier than the 5th October 1874, nor later than the 31st December 1874.

VI. Officers whose applications are accepted will be gazetted out from the dates named by themselves, within the limits of dates above given, but will continue to perform their duties and receive the pay and allowances of their positions until officially informed of their removal from the effective list, either by direct communication, or by publication of the gazette at the station at which they may be serving.

VII. Officers retiring under this arrangement will be considered as having received by anticipation the Colonel's allowance, and will forego both the good service pension, if they are in receipt thereof, and all claim to bonus compensation, under the terms of the despatch of the 8th of August 1866, No. 167.

VIII. Applicants to retire must state—

1st.—Their rank and service.

2nd.—Their age (supported by a certificate of birth, or, in its absence, by a formal declaration).

3rd.—Whether they wish to receive commutation for their prospective allowances in the shape of an annuity, or to capitalize its value. Officers who desire to receive the capitalized value of the annuity must attach to their applications a certificate in the form given in Appendix A.

4th.—Whether they desire to receive payment, wholly or in part, in India or in England.

IX. The Table given in Appendix B shows the rates at which the expectation of the Colonel's allowance will be calculated in carrying this order into effect in the case of officers of various ages and service.

X. For the purpose of arriving at the amount payable in each case, whether as an annuity or as a single payment, officers' ages will be calculated from their birthday next succeeding the date from which they propose to retire, and the number of years they have to serve before becoming entitled to the Colonel's allowance will be calculated from the date of their proposed retirement. When the period to serve contains a fraction of a year, the fraction, if it be six months or under six months, will be excluded altogether ; if it exceeds six months, it will be reckoned as a complete year.

XI. Payments in India under this order will be at the rate of 1s. 10d. for the rupee.

XII. Only those who elect to receive an annuity in preference to the capital sum will not, after their retirements are notified in the *Gazette*, be allowed to capitalize, and have any facility under the provisions of this order ; and it is to be understood that no separate applications of individual officers to retire after the present retirements have been allotted will be entertained on the basis of this order.

XIII. Similar opportunities will be held out from year to year for a limited number of Lieutenant-Colonels to retire, by anticipating their Colonel's allowance, to such an extent and so long as the interests of the public service may seem to call for such special departure from the ordinary system of retirement ; but no assurance can be given that the permission to commute an annuity for its capitalized value will be repeated on any future occasion.

APPENDIX A.

Form of Medical Certificate in the case of an officer applying for the capitalized value of the annuity.

I certify that I have examined Lieutenant-Colonel ———— of the ————, and find him to be in a state of health which affords the prospect of an average duration of life.

Station and date.

Surgeon.

N.B.—The certificate to be in the handwriting of, and signed in India by the medical officer in charge of the Regiment, or of the officer who applies to capitalize his annuity is not serving with a Regiment, then by some

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1 Values.	2 Ages.	3 Annuities.
£		£
1,779	[illegible]	162
1,915	[illegible]	182
2,166	[illegible]	205
2,383	[illegible]	231
2,619	[illegible]	259
2,875	[illegible]	291
3,153	[illegible]	326
3,456	[illegible]	366
3,780	[illegible]	411
4,137	[illegible]	464
4,585	[illegible]	523
4,986	[illegible]	591
5,400	[illegible]	668

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE TABLE.

Find in the marginal column to the left of the Table the number of years the officer has to serve before becoming entitled to the Colonel's allowance, and then in the same line of the Table the officer's age—(in column 2.)

The figure in the same line to the right of his age (in column No. 3 " Annuities ") shows the annuity, and the figure to the left of his age (under column No. 1, " Values ") shows the capitalized value of the annuity offered to him under this order.

EXAMPLE.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. applies to retire on the 31st December 1874. He will be 49 years of age on the 4th January 1875. He will become entitled to the Colonel's allowance on the 1st May 1880. For the purpose of making the calculations, his age is 49, and the time he has to serve for the Colonel's allowance being five years and five months, the time he has to serve, for the purpose of the calculation under para X. of the order, is five years. The annuity offered to him is £364-8-0, and its capitalized value is £4,260.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE ADJOURNMENT FOR THE DERBY-DAY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 2.

MR. DISRAELI.—There is nothing on the paper for to-morrow, sir, and I, therefore, move that the house, at its rising, do adjourn till Thursday next.

Sir W. Lawson, who was received with laughter and cheers, said he had no doubt the motion would be very acceptable to the majority of the members of the house (ironical cheers). He was rather sorry that the Prime Minister, in moving his motion, had not given them a little longer speech (laughter). He remembered the time when, on similar occasions, Lord Palmerston used to get up and talk about the Isthmian games. Even the late Prime Minister, who was not very much addicted to sport (laughter), described the Derby poetically as a noble, manly, distinguished, and he would have liked national sport (laughter). Now, he should have liked to have heard the opinion of the present Premier on this sport. He knew it was a most unpopular thing to interfere with such a proposal as had just been made, because, everybody liked a holiday, and was ready to accept it. Perhaps it was because they had sat this session for no less than upwards of 40 days, and had taken part in as many as 41 divisions, that they were all so eager to get away (laughter). Everybody, to be sure, must be very much exhausted, because during the whole of the time they had only had three weeks' holiday, and if the right hon. gentleman had extended his motion and moved that the house should adjourn till the 1st of February, 1875, that motion would have been received with considerable approbation throughout the country (laughter). He did not wish to prevent the Speaker and the clerks receiving their holiday if they wished it ; but he did not think that the Derby-day was the most fitting occasion to choose for that purpose. They had not passed many acts of parliament this session, but they had passed one for the suppression, as far as possible, of betting, and yet they proposed to adjourn to patronise gambling in its wholesale form (hear, hear). He contended that the House of Commons being a national assembly, they ought not to indulge in those extraordinary and exceptional days of adjournment, except on occasions of national observance. Well, he did not think that the Derby-day could be considered one of those national occasions. Some persons condemned the sport of which he was speaking. Some persons looked with disapprobation upon Derby-days altogether. He gave no opinion upon that. He should not even say whether he himself intended to be present (laughter). He would take it for granted that it was quite as improving as it was held to be delightful to spend a hot summer's day upon a dusty heath surrounded by fortune-tellers, mountebanks, acrobats, black-legs, and pickpockets (laughter). He would even then impugn the wisdom of the house adjourning in honour of such a day (hear, hear). When he thought of the Derby he was reminded more than ever of the truth of that saying of Sir Cornewall Lewis, that life would be tolerable but for its pleasures. Charles Dickens once said, in regard to a race meeting, " I vow I can see nothing in the betting stand and outside the betting ring but ruin, cruelty, covetousness, calculation, insensibility, and low cunning." After such words as that could they give their sanction to this so-called national sport ? The right hon. gentleman said there was nothing on the paper, but if the Government would only put down Supply he (Sir Wilfrid) would promise the attendance of a good Radical contingent, who would try to carry on the business of the country (laughter).

Upon the motion for the adjournment being put from the chair, a division was called.

The House divided, and the numbers were—

For the motion	... ...	243
Against	... ...	69
Majority	... ...	—174

The motion was consequently agreed to.

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ou
reca
operatio
readiness
to make
largement an
to make conces
permitted. Some
station at Kerguel
been provided for at on
this the Astronomer Ro
remptorily, on the ground th
too arduous. After all, how
from this last little struggle again
of the Halleyan
along the line"), for news arrived tha
considering the evidence given by th
visited the Crozets (chiefly on sealing ex
astronomers of Washington had decide
Crozets as well as Macdonald Island station
must now, as a contemporary re be rega
presenting difficulties which Americans dare undert
to surmount, but which England, by the advice of
her astronomical and Admiralty chiefs, has been obliged
to regard as insurmountable.

Still if we are unable to contemplate without some little regret the withdrawal of England from her manifest duty as respects the more difficult Southern stations, we on the whole, express satisfaction with the arrangements now adopted. We were very far, we must confess, from expecting that concessions so ample would be made as those we have recorded above, even if any noteworthy concessions were made at all. It really
matters very little, so far as science is
whether the burden and heat of the d
one country or by another, while it is alt
factory to find this country no longer b
or otherwise) to opportunities manifestly
duties manifestly hers. It is pleasing als
the men to be employed in the work ar
all reliance. Captain Tupman, R.M.
head the observing party at Honolulu,
zealous astronomer and a skilful obser
shown by the energy with which he has
preparations at Greenwich, that he is he
to the work now so soon to be enter
the station opposite to Honolulu
strictly antipodal), Father Perry, S.
in command, prepared, we doubt not
the unfavourable impressions left by
his unpleasantly-named co-religionist
to whose observations of the transit
tronomers attribute the large erro
determination of the Sun's di
Zealand station, Major Palmer,
Egypt, Captain Orde Browne
many zealous students of astrono
stations, and the others at Rodr
North India. And lastly, the
R.E., Mr. Burton, and Lieut
cient to show that astronomical photography will be
well provided for.
We trust that by the success of these Expeditions
any unpleasant recollections of former controversies
may pass away. Those controversies were raised
without necessity, and they led to useful res
it would a misfortune for science if matters
perly discussed in 1873 should be disputed over
ter, when no useful result could be obtained by
controversy. Let these matters be now
or if they be hereafter recalled at all,
only in order to note with satisfaction
on the one hand, the students of
this country are independent enough
dicta of those who through age,
official position are deservedly held in high
these in their turn are not unwilling
sions,—important, if not altogether ample,
cient time, though not over-hastily. We will
to say that whatever feeling may exist on the
which sustained defeat in the recent controversy
favour of the speedy obliteration of all
from memory, is more than shared by the
astronomy who successfully maintained the argu
in favour of an enlarged and remodelled scheme
operations. Otherwise, indeed, we should
to judge that not the interests of science
worthy considerations had led Mr.
take a task which was in reality,
ed, as unpleasant to him as it certainly was laborious
difficult. In conclusion, we may say,
ends well," and if weather and other conditions
favour the observers at the various
we believe that results will be obtained so
as to leave no thought or inclination
a return to less pleasing considerations.

2NAS

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Government of Maharashtra
on 18 June, 2017

…k's … want … rd for a … icing. To … not feasible … cannot make … amount of pres- … get a bishop made, … prudent, inoffen- … sition to be interned, … ling, is established in the … er and interned man having … erything will go on as smooth- … But, if a fixed time goes by … esicable appointment having been … commissary is to [illegible] possession of all … ging to or administered by [illegible], and to … actly as he pleases, subject only to the … governor of the province. Prince Bis[marck] … ginally contained a clause providing that, whose [illegible] ness it was to take steps for the ap- … ent of a new [illegible] bishop neglected their duty, the pay … y receive from the [illegible] te should be stopped until they came to a better frame of mind. This provision was struck out in the Chamber, a[illegible] Prince Bismarck was willing to let the point stand ov[er]. But his journals have given their ecclesiastical ene[mies] to understand that the stopping of salaries in such [ca]se is a rod which Prince Bismarck still has in reserve for them.

Whether this scheme will practically work is a matter as to which few persons not having a profound and in[ti]mate knowledge of German social and religious life would care to offer an opinion. It is not, however, fair … that these new laws are adjuncts to the old which … have been spared. They flow necessarily … re known as the Falk laws, if the Falk laws … made effectual. If parishes are to have … taken from them, they must be furnished … th new priests. If bishops of the wrong … kept from meddling, bishops of the right … procured by making it the interest of those bishops appointed to have the sees filled. … s of Prince Bismarck are child's play com- … the measures by which Elizabeth and her … verted a nation of half-hearted Catholics … of half-hearted Protestants; and if Ca- … s now is at all in the same temper and posi- … England was in the time of Elizabeth, … may succeed in establishing a form of … which shall be in harmony with … the Church to the State which … o every modern development of … re can be no mistake about the is- … comfortable means who sum- … majority of the congregation who elect a priest, and the priest who when so elected ac[c]epts a [illegible], will all have shaken off everything beyond personal connexion with Rome. They will all be doing something of which their infallible guide in faith and morals will tell them, that he and Heaven strongly disapprove. If the warnings and threatenings which will be sure to offer them with inexhaustible … will not excite any real remorse or terror in their … ds if they do not think he is so very infal- … at all, or if they believe him to be at once … and mistaken, which experience shows to be … an impossible state of mind—they will fall in … Prince Bismarck's views, and every year will tend … more forcibly a religious system which will … Roman Catholic only in name. No one can say that … a result is not possible. For, if German Catholics … theoretically that the authority of the Church is supreme, they also hold that the authority of the State is equal, or perhaps greater. In quiet times it is possible and convenient to accept in a suspensive and indefinite manner, as equally valid, two propositions which are logically contradictory. But now the inhabitants of Catholic parishes in Prussia will have to abandon this pleasant neutrality, and to determine whether they mean that the State should be above the Church or the Church above the State. That anything [illegible] … ned should act in the same way is [illegible] highest … ree unlikely. There will be [illegible] … the State at all hazards, [illegible] … But the question is, [illegible] … Prussian Catholics will choose, [illegible] … defined that the result [illegible] … doubtful.

…thing … John … at all, but … of calling him … under recognizes … the Bishop, only … at plain Sigurd and … called anything but … those to whom … ally given simply as titles and for … all Europe, except the happy Iceland- … the fashion, and there seems no great … the rest of Europe will go back to the … tice of one unsophisticated island. How … bedded the practice is in all modern habits of … it is shown by the fact that when the first French … blicans determined to abolish titles, all that they … was to abolish the old titles, and to invent a new title of their own. When a man was called Citizen Roland, it was no less a title—indeed, according to our showing, it was much more a title—than if he had been called Duke of Montmorency. A man was not to be called *Monsieur*, but he was to be called *Citoyen*; but *Citoyen* expressed, just as much as *Monsieur*, the feeling which distinguishes all of us from the Greek, the Roman, and the Icelander, the shrinking from calling a man by his name and nothing else. It never came into the head of an Athenian or a Roman to speak of a man as Citizen Perikles, or Citizen Cæsar, though there would really have been more sense in so doing than there was among the French Republicans, for no Athenian or Roman had declared that all men were equal, and the title of Citizen might have expressed the very wide distinction between the member of the ruling commonwealth and the member of any of the inferior classes, from the mere slave up to the Latin or the Plataian. And even in those cases where intimate friendship or any other ground causes men to speak of one another simply by their names it is only done privately and among equals. The man whom we speak to as Smith becomes Mr. Smith in a speech or an article, and in the like sort the undergraduate, to whom Smith is Smith from the very beginning, speaks of Mr. Smith either to his tutor or to his scout. Thus, even when we go farther in dropping titles, we do not dare to drop them altogether, we have not got back to the stage of talking of Perikles and Sigurd at all times and to all persons. There is indeed one exception, though not in our own country. He who finds himself reviewed in a German periodical enjoys the privilege of being praised or blamed by his simple surname and nothing else. And it might [be] well to set up an *isopoliteia*, an interchange of privilege in this matter. If for no other cause, yet for this, that, as the German and the Englishman, if they try [their] hand at any kind of title, are sure to [illegible] one another, a good deal of inaccuracy is saved if they agree to [illegible] one another by no title at all.

There is something [illegible] received system of titles, great and small, which seems very puzzling to men of all other nations. The Baronet [illegible] Knight and the Esquire seem very mysterious beings. It [is] strange that the title of "Sir," in its origin [p]urely French, should have become in its use so purely English that no Frenchman can understand it. [illegible] that what makes our titles so puzzling to [illegible] men is their variety. An Englishman's description may begin in twenty different ways; a Frenchman's description always begins in one way. An Englishman may be Lord, Sir, Colonel, Doctor, plain "Mr.;" a Frenchman is always, "Monsieur." He may be plain letter "M.;" or he may be "M. le Duc;" but he is "M." in every case. Then the Esquire outrages the feelings of the whole human race by sticking his title after his name instead of before it. This no foreigner can allow. A Frenchman must indeed be familiar with English ways to keep himself from putting "M. John Smith, Esq." You may write down your description in full in your own hand, but the "M." is sure to appear in the address of the letter which your foreign friend writes to you. His feeling is, "Vous etes trop modeste," as an Englishman is sometimes told when he begs earnestly not to be called "Milord." The truth is that the style of the Esquire is altogether anomalous. It is stuck after the name and not before, because it is not really a title, but a description. A. B. is described as Esquire, as another man may be described as Knight, Clerk—anything down to Labourer. The description of "A.B., Esquire," is, in [illegible], the remnant of the oldest formula of all, "Cnut Cyning," "Harold Eorl," and the like, which survives, or did survive a few years back, when visitors to Blenheim are called on to look at the portrait and exploits of "John Duke." By some odd freak, this kind of description goes on in any mention of an Esquire which is in the least degree formal, though colloquially he is spoken of by the "Mr.," which it would be thought disrespectful to put on the outside of a letter. The peasant who talks about Squire Tomkins is far more consistent. Then again [illegible] description of "Esquire" as mere description [illegible] oddly enough, just the thing [illegible] calling himself. It has an odd look when [illegible] seeing an official paper, signs "A.B.,

… weapons were divided … were hand-arms, … were missiles. And in … of military weapons … er, of the hand-arms, much … or the missiles, inasmuch … could reach far enough, nor … power at the distance to which they … any real effect, such as defeat or … either of [illegible] bodies of troops with any … interval between them. As a means of ob[taining] the victory, the shock of actual contact was always [reg]arded as necessary. A hand-to-hand fight then was the great characteristic of ancient battles. Keeping this fact before us, it is not difficult to understand the cause of Hannibal's repeated victories. In everything connected with the immediate hand-to-hand fight alluded to, the Romans were unrivalled; and there can be no doubt of the result had the Roman and Carthaginian armies met under the command of ordinary generals. But the former were, [illegible], entirely ignorant of strategical considerations; at all events they had no general capable of meeting the subtle Carthaginian till he taught them what to [illegible] with fear. No strategy is subtle enough [illegible] the morale in war than his generalship, so that his operations were all organised on a profound knowledge of the character of his adversary, his mode of fighting, and the configuration of the ground. The passage of the Alps is by no means the most extraordinary part of the expedition. His grand difficulties began when he had got these formidable mountains in his rear, separating him so effectually from his base of operations in Spain. He had lost nearly the half of his Army during the passage. Some of the Gaulish tribes were hostile to him, and the whole of them living in constant dread of the Romans, were ready to attack him if he showed the slightest hesitation. He knew this well enough; knew also that the first success he obtained over the Romans would render these formidable tribes friendly to him. And from that moment his first object was to come to an engagement with the Roman Army. The Romans, on the other hand, were just as eager to fight, for the purpose of preventing the Gauls from [j]oining him; moreover, they were completely unacquainted with the character of the terrible individual with whom they had to deal; and had evidently no great knowledge of strategical combinations—an honest [illegible] stand-up fight being clearly their chief idea of a battle. Hannibal knew this; and here is what occurred at the battle of the Trebbia. Sempronius, the Roman General, was encamped, 40,000 strong, on the left bank of that river. Hannibal, of about equal strength, encamps on the left bank. The time is mid-winter, cold as it can be, and the idea of fighting that Sempronius has, is the honest straightforward one we have mentioned. He seems, however, rather sluggish. On seeing this the Carthaginian, who has thoroughly studied his man, begins operations. One morning early he places 2,000 men, under the command of Mago, in ambush at a convenient spot. He then instructs the Numidian Cavalry what to do, and despatches them across the river. The Roman Cavalry attack the Numidians, and a warm skirmish is the result. In the midst of it, lo! the Numidians suddenly turn and are hotly pursued across the river. Honest-minded Sempronius thinks his opportunity has come. He orders the whole army to follow, which it does. It passes the [illegible] winter, passes Mago and his 2,000 ambushed men, leaves him and them there unmolested in its rear, and boldly attacks the Carthaginians. The result is [illegible]. At a critical moment, Mago and his 2,000 break forth on the Roman rear, and their whole army is almost annihilated. Every battle fought by him in Italy is mostly a repetition of this kind of thing. The next General he [com]es in contact with is Flaminius, whom he discovers to be impetuous and over-confident; to be, in short, precisely the same sort of [illegible] straightforward man as the last; and he immediately commences to play upon these qualities. Marches slowly by under Flaminius's very eyes, carrying enormous plunder; ravages the country everywhere he comes; does all he can to make the Romans follow him; and is at length successful. Flaminius pursues in hot anger; marches straight on, and goes, as it were, headforemost into an ambuscade prepared for him by the subtle Carthaginian at the Lake of Thrasymene, where he and his whole army are utterly destroyed. Hardly a man escapes this time. Fabius, as every one knows, [illegible] scrupulously avoided the smallest approach to a battle; and, by cautiously following Hannibal about, managed to get safe off, and even obtain a slight advantage in saving the army of Minucius, his master of the horse, who had been less cautious. Again, the result of the battle of Cannæ was the total defeat of Varro, who commanded, and the slaughter of 40,000 of the Romans. All these enormous results were obtained by a young general at the head of a heterogeneous army, always inferior on the whole to the Roman forces, but through the great use made of the morale and the principles of war, always superior at the point of contact.

We must now take a huge leap over a long historical [illegible], and thus having duly [illegible] the second Punic War, alight in Germany during that of the Seven Years. [illegible] here we find that a vast change has taken place [illegible] completely [illegible] weapons of offence. The state of things is most importantly [illegible]. The hand-arms are no longer the [illegible]. The missiles now occupy the first place, the fire-arm is now [illegible] have long since been laid aside, and also that the hand-to-[hand illegible] chief instrument of war. We observe [illegible] as necessary or inevitable, contest is no longer regarded [illegible] may or may not take place, but as an event which [illegible] according to circumstances. Yet under all these [illegible] changes we find the very same use made of the [illegible] war. Frederick fights all his battles [illegible] the principles of same conditions as Hannibal. In the [illegible] very nearly the inferior in numbers, on the whole, to [illegible] he is always superior at the point of contact through the [illegible] morale, and the skilful application of the great [illegible] principles. By indefatigable attention to drill and discipline he had rendered his army so mobile that he was able to [illegible] with extraordinary rapidity and precision in any direction, and was thus enabled, at the battle of Leuthen, to take immediate advantage of every error made by the opposing General, and deal a decisive blow at the weak point. At a later time again we find the morale made use of, and the great principles of war applied under like conditions, but in a different manner from either that of Hannibal or Frederick in the Peninsular war. Wellington, like both those Generals, was always inferior in numbers on the whole, but superior at the point of contact. Now, it will be observed that the change which took place in offensive weapons between the time of Hannibal and that of Frederick was of a radical nature. There was an entire inversion of the order of things. May we not therefore look for a like radical change in the system of fighting? One would suppose so. But there is nothing of the kind to be discovered. The fundamental character of the Roman and the Carthaginian formations maintains itself under Frederick and Wellington. And under Napoleon we find the French borrowing formations from the Roman Legion. The hand-to-hand contest is still frequent. No radical change can be observed, nor one even of any great importance; nothing beyond [illegible] of modification and detail. The tactics and strategy of Hannibal are fundamentally those of Frederick and Wellington. Consequently, we are now irresistibly led to the conclusion arrived at by Jomini in 1851, namely:—"Improvements in fire-arms [do] not introduce any important change in the manner of taking troops into battle."

… King … ess is … have heard … you wish to cede … the people, and I … here cede the go- … r the people. That … of cession. … ceive it on the part of … s on Her Majesty's … rity of these islands, and … m from wrong; … yard, we feel that we shall … neglect of ours any harm … reafter. … k to their people let them … d let them say also that this is not … but a renewing and strengthening of … d that the same order which they have … continued and strengthened. Let the … efore, continue to direct their people into … ight; and judge rightly between them. … till the pleasure of the Queen of England be … n, these islands are under the rule of His Majesty … Cakobau and those whom he appoints or re- … point for him.

"When [Her] Majesty's Representative comes out from England, the [illegible] should come freely to him and tell him all their minds.

"I shall immediately send this [illegible] home, and I will now wish you all much happiness and [illegible] in the future; and I repeat that I wish to be your friend, and to help you as long as I command Her Majesty's ships on this station."

Mr. Layard, Her Majesty's Consul, then said, "I can assure you of the same feelings as Commodore Goodenough has expressed. I desire to see the chiefs freely and at all times, and hope that they will come to me. I wish them all well."

The King and principal chiefs then lunched in Commodore Goodenough's cabin, and parties dispersed to see the engine-room and different parts of the ship.

At lunch the King asked if he might propose the Queen's health, and said, "Queen Victoria, we trust in her goodness, we give ourselves this day to her;" and Commodore Goodenough gave the King's health, and added, "What he has just said shows a generous mind."

After seeing some rockets fired, which elicited from the chiefs, "This is best of all," they went on shore.

It was remarked that both the King and chiefs had shaken off the sullen, puzzled look of the last fortnight, and were particularly cheerful and friendly, and in high spirits, as if a weight were off their minds.

All the high chiefs, except Ratu Abel, Maafu, and Ritova, were present. The former was not well, and therefore was not on board. The two last were absent from Levuka, but are known to have signified independently their wish for annexation. The smaller chiefs and people are even more desirous of [illegible] confirm[ation] great chiefs, and therefore the [illegible] on Saturday is as tion of the offer of [illegible] an act [illegible] it is possible to strong and [illegible].

[illegible] has been privately furnished with the terms of the offered cession, which are as follows:—

Article 1.—King Cakobau to retain for life the designation of Tui Viti (King of Fiji) and a pension of £2,000 sterling per annum, payable at such times annually as may be directed by Her Britannic Majesty's Government. The said pension (but not the designation) to be continued to and during the life of the eldest of King Cakobau's three sons, Epeli, Timoci, and Josefa, who may survive him (the King), and after the death such eldest surviving son to the elder of the said remaining sons, or to either of them as may be then surviving, for his life; and if after the death of such last-named of the King's sons the youngest of the three shall still be living, then to such youngest son for his life. On the day of cession, Her Britannic Majesty's Government to give King Cakobau or his survivor, as above provided, the sum of £1,000 sterling for the purchase of a vessel.

Article 2.—The last article not to be affected by the death of King Cakobau before Her Britannic Majesty acquires (if the offer of cession is accepted) the sovereignty of Fiji.

Article 3.—In the event of the death of King Cakobau before cession, his eldest son and heir, Ratu Epeli Nalatikau, to be the chief with whom Her Britannic Majesty shall conclude the cession of Fiji as herewith offered.

Article 4.—The King's heir, Ratu Epeli Nalatikau, to be the chief native executive officer over the island of Viti Levu and the adjacent islands of Kadavu and Yasawa, subject to such future arrangements or changes as may from time to time be found necessary, with an annual allowance of £600 sterling per annum.

Article 5.—Ratu Golea Tui Cakau to be the chief native executive officer over the islands of Vanua Levu, Taviuni, and adjacent islands, subject to such future arrangements or changes as may from time to time be found necessary, with an annual allowance of £450 sterling per annum.

Article 6.—Ratu Tevita Uluilakeba to be the chief native executive officer in the province of Lau (as now defined), with an annual allowance of £400 sterling per annum.

Article 7.—Ratu Savenaca to be the chief native executive officer in the province of Central Fiji (as now defined), with an annual allowance of £300 sterling per annum.

Article 8.—The following minor chiefs to receive an annual allowance of £200, and to be the subordinate executive officers in their respective districts:—The Chief of Rewa, the chief of Naitasiri, the Chief of Nadroga, the Chief of Tai Levu, the Chief of Kadavu, the chief of Raki-raki, the Chief of Ba and Yasawa, the Chief of Bua, the Chief of Macuata. The following chiefs to receive £100 annually:—The Chief of Namosi, the Chief of Serua. Every chief hereinbefore written to be succeeded upon death or removal from office by his next of kin, as hereinafter provided.

Article 9.—Every native executive officer to draw the aforesaid allowances contingent upon the actual performance in respect to Fijians of the duties confided to him. Should any high native officer be removed from his post, his place to be filled by the next male of his family entitled to succeed him by Fijian laws or customs.

Article 10.—The Government of Her Britannic Majesty to concede and preserve to the chiefs and people of Fiji, under any form of British Government, an equitable share in the councils of state, and in the event of Fiji becoming a Crown colony, to appoint at least [illegible] Fijian Chiefs to seats in the Executive Council. The Government of Her Britannic Majesty to confirm to the heirs of Fijian chiefs the succession to the emoluments and official rank of such chiefs, provided always that such heirs are capable of fulfilling the duties pertaining to such official rank.

Article 11.—In the event of Her Britannic Majesty accepting the offered cession of Fiji, the judges of the Supreme Court holding commissions during good behaviour under His Fijian Majesty to be compensated according to the principles adopted in British colonies in similar cases for loss of position, and being so compensated, to have no claim to office under Her Britannic Majesty. On the other hand, such functionaries, or any of them, shall not be bound to accept office if offered. In the event of accepting office, the past services of such officers under His Fijian Majesty to be counted as services under Her Britannic Majesty's Government, and to be so reckoned in any future regulations for retiring allowances under British colonial government.

Article 12.—The Government of Her Britannic Majesty to assume the existing financial liabilities of Fiji, as stated in schedule A.

Article 13.—The charter granted by His Fijian Majesty under the order in Council, dated the 19th [illegible], to the Fiji Banking and Commercial Company (Limited), to be confirmed, and [illegible] other contracts made or concluded by His Fijian Majesty or his Government, excepting that with the company known as the Polynesian Company, of Melbourne, Victoria, the final settlement of which contract shall (in the event of cession) be assumed by Her Britannic Majesty's Government.

Article 14.—All Crown grants issued before the date of cession to be of the same validity as grants of Her Britannic Majesty or her representative after cession.

Article 15.—The broad principle to be accepted that the Fijian chiefs and people in changing their allegiance retain all existing private rights, real and personal.

Article 16.—The ruling chief of every tribe to be recognised as the owner of the lands of his tribe, and guardian of their rights and interests. The people of the tribe to be recognised as tenants of tribal lands, with hereditary right of occupation, subject to rental obligation, which shall [illegible] as may be accepted by the chief in money, labour, or [illegible] agreed between chief and people.

Article 17.—The [illegible] King Cakobau herewith [illegible] to cede the kingdom of Fiji to Her Britannic Majesty shall remain open for a period of 12 months from the date of its being made, and no longer.

Article 18.—In consideration of acceptance by Her Britannic Majesty of the foregoing conditions, His Majesty King Cakobau offers to cede and transfer to Her Britannic Majesty the full and [absol]ute sove-

… upon … a printing … ot, and the … go, situate within … vessels, boats, furni- … description in use or … judicial, and executive … All military stores, as

[AM]MUNITION, &c., IN USE AND [ST]ORE, APRIL 9, 1874.

	[illegible]al.	Description	Estimated Value
			£ s. d.
1	11	Terry rifles, at [illegible]	11 0 0
1	1	Spencer do., at 80s	4 0 0
3	24	Snider do., at 80s	96 0 0
[illegible]	9	Sharp's carbines, at [illegible]	9 0 0
31	38	Vic. A. C. rifles, at 20s	38 0 0
1	1	Henry do., at 80s	4 0 0
11	111	Enfield do., at [illegible]	277 10 0
189	189	Muskets (flint), at 2s.	18 18 0
[illegible]	500	Do. (percussion), at 10s	125 0 0
[illegible]	37	Revolvers, at 15s	27 15 0
11	20	Terry carbines	10 0 0
35,000	35,000	Ball cartridges, at 50s.	87 10 0
8,000	8,000	Enfield do., at 80s	32 0 0
1,700	1,700	Terry do., at 80s	6 16 0
4,500	4,500	P. F. revolver cartridges, at 120s.	27 0 0
182 lb	182 lb.	Gunpowder, at 3s	27 6 0
5,200	5,200	P. caps, at 5s	13 0 0
51	51	Chinese frocks, at 5s	12 15 0
1	29	Iron pots, at 15s	21 15 0
...	...	Belt pouches	100 0 0
380 lb	380 lb	Lead, at 4d	6 6 8
2 pairs	2 pairs	Scales, at £5 and £1	6 0 0
			£1,3[illegible] 15 1

The existing state of things in Fiji is considered unsatisfactory, and Mr. Thurston's replacement in office is especially obnoxious to the old Opposition party. At a public meeting held in Levuka on the 9th April, to consider the form of government best suited to the islands, the following resolutions were adopted:—

"1. This meeting considers the form of government best suited to this community is a Crown colony with a Legislative Assembly elected by the white settlers, and an executive composed of the heads of the departments, gentlemen to be sent from home, and as many native chiefs as the Governor may think necessary to conduct native interests fully.

"2. That this meeting considers the appointment of J. B. Thurston to be a breach of good faith on the part of the Royal Commission towards the white settlers, and the white settlers request his instant dismissal, feeling fully assured the said J. B. Thurston will cause a war of races if allowed to fill any Government office whatever.

"3. That this meeting considers the promise of reduction in the Government expenditure has not been fulfilled, and they declare they are neither willing nor able to take the responsibility of the public debt upon themselves unless such promise is faithfully kept, and the expenditure reduced to £15,000 per annum."

These resolutions were forwarded to Commodore Goodenough on the eve of his departure for Sydney. He directed the following reply to be made:—"Her Majesty's ship Pearl, at Levuka, Fiji, 13th April 1874. —Sir,—I am directed by Commodore Goodenough to inform you that he declines to receive the resolutions which you have to-day forwarded to him, and I herewith return them to you. I am to inform you that Commodore Goodenough requested the community to consider two questions, and would have been glad to have received replies to them after calm consideration. The resolutions now returned to you were proposed by excited speakers to an excited assembly, and they are accompanied by a third resolution which is entirely inaccurate and irrelevant. Commodore Goodenough regrets that you should express your conviction of a certain result which you say will [illegible] if Mr. Thurston continues in office. [He] is aware that you are entirely in error [in your] anticipations, and he requests that you [illegible], in the most public manner, all[ay the] excitement which your declaration might [cause] in the minds of ill-informed and unwise persons. You will see, upon reflection, that the use of such language as you have adopted in your letter, and as a few residents in Levuka have adopted in this resolution, is not calculated to obtain for the decisions of public meetings in Levuka the attention which they might otherwise receive.—I have the honour to be, [illegible], W. Wykeham Perry, Secretary. [To] C. Phillip, Esq., mayor of Levuka."

While the Imperial commissioners were pursuing their inquiries in Fiji in the matter of annexation, some rough estimates were made of the population of the islands, and the amount of land held by foreign settlers. The native population was set down at 140,000. The white residents were numbered at 1,786, comprised as follows:—Males beyond Municipality of Levuka, 1,066; women and children, 156; ratepayers within Municipality of Levuka, 250; women and children, 150; fluctuating population, 160. It was estimated that the foreign residents held 864,967 acres of land, 18,245 of which were under cultivation, and 819,722 not under cultivation.—*Sydney Morning Herald*, May 15.

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